

FORT ORD

CALIFORNIA



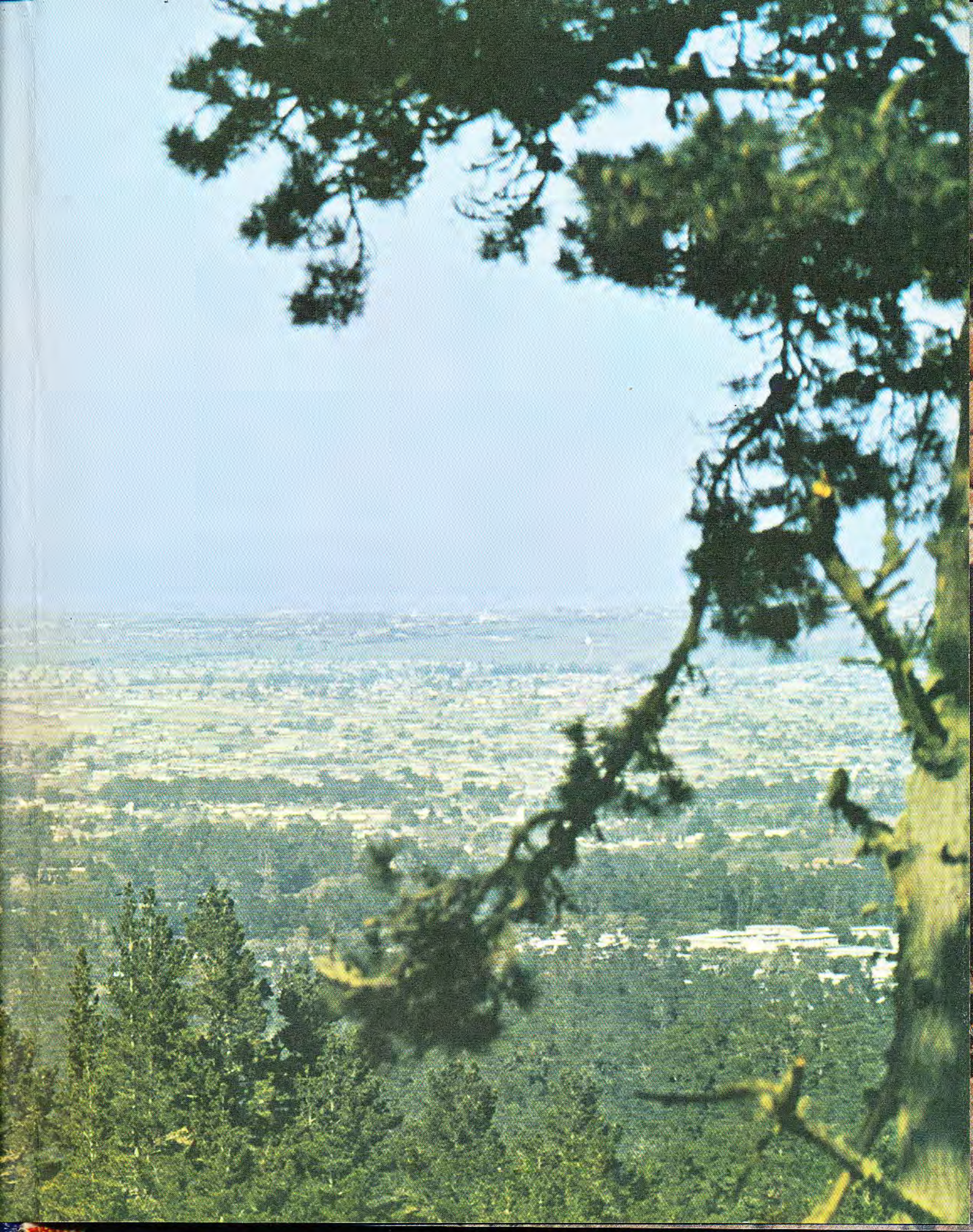
U.S. ARMY TRAINING CENTER INFANTRY

COMPANY B

5th BATTALION

1st BRIGADE





history of fort ord

SAILING PROUDLY into the bustling harbor of the Mexican port of Monterey on July 2, 1846, was the trim Frigate Savannah, the flagship of Commodore John Drake. Five days later the stars and stripes were officially raised above the Customs House, and a 21-gun salute proclaimed the area as Territory of the United States.

The Customs House still stands today. The American flag, altered only by the addition of stars denoting states of the nation, still flies. And since that day the United States Army has played a prominent and significant part in the development of the Monterey Bay area.

It was a young officer of that era for whom Fort Ord was ultimately to receive its name. He was Edward Cresap Ord who had served with Fremont's Army and who was a lieutenant when the nearby Presidio of Monterey was developed. Lieutenant Ord distinguished himself in many bitter Civil War clashes and he rose to the rank of Major General.

The need for a military reservation that was to become Fort Ord arose from the stationing at the Presidio of Monterey the famous 11th Cavalry and the 76th Field Artillery. The terrain in this area was ideally suited for the maneuvers of the finely-mounted riders and the horse-drawn caissons. It also was large enough for a field artillery impact range.

It was in 1917 that the government bought some 15,000 acres, lying mostly in the area of the post's present East Garrison.

It was named Gigling after a well-known German family that had come to the country many years before. The present-day post, which includes that original land, contains more than 28,600 acres. Its terrain is similar to the varied types American Servicemen have fought on throughout the world. This diversity makes it an ideal Infantry training grounds.

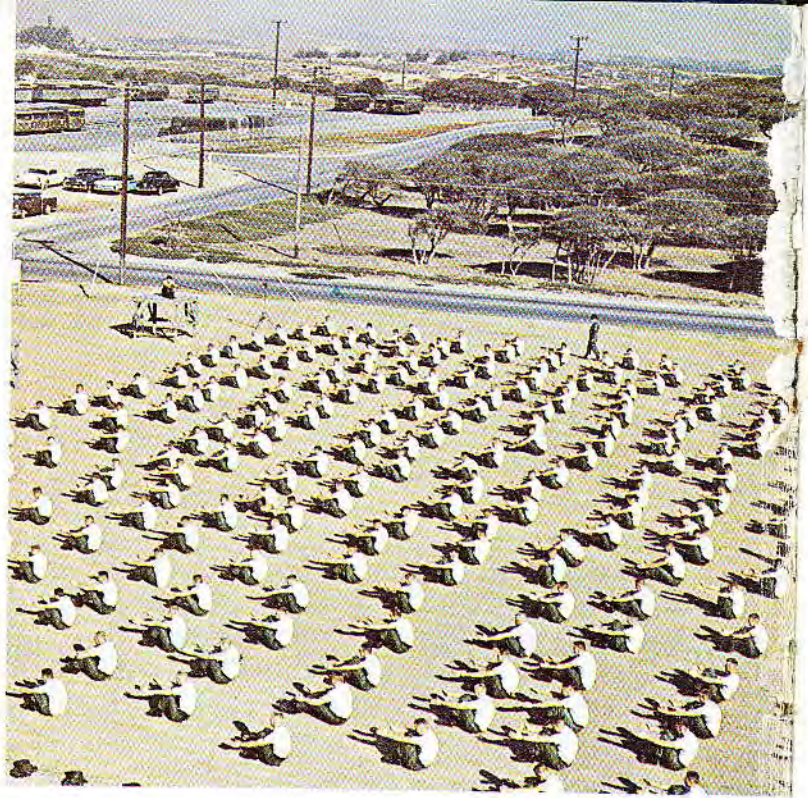
The transformation of the reservation from that of a maneuver area to a permanent post within such a short time was a near miracle of construction. In August, 1940, when war clouds of Europe drifted closer to America, the first building contract was let. It was \$3,000,000 to construct barracks for the newly activated 7th Division. The late General Joseph "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell was in command.

(continued inside back end sheet)



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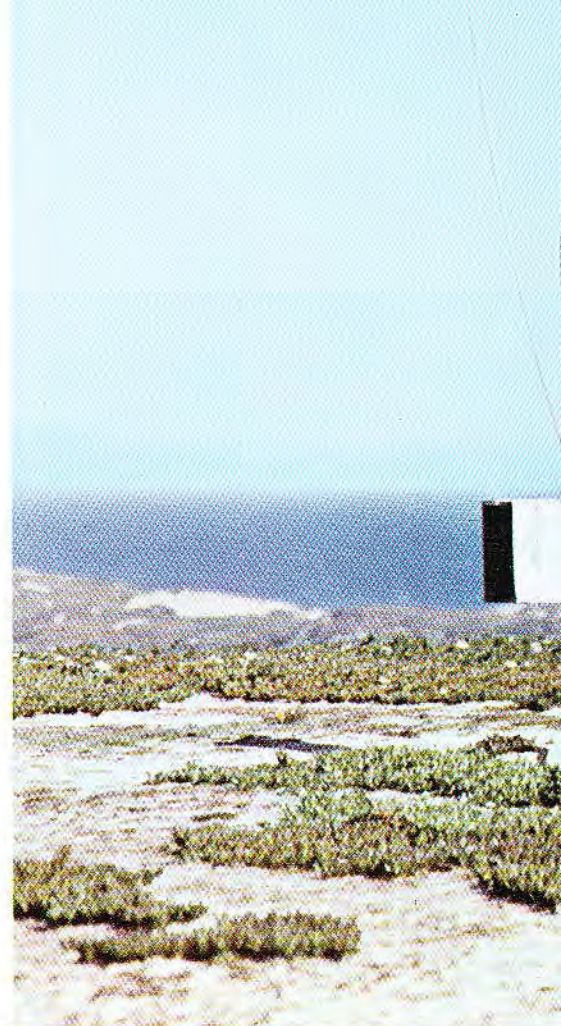


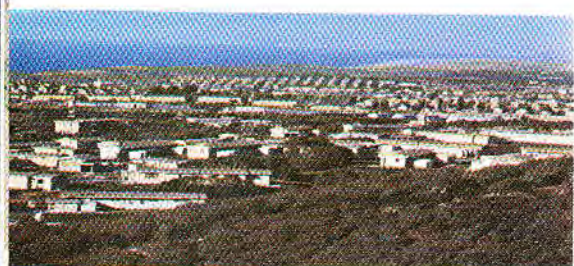
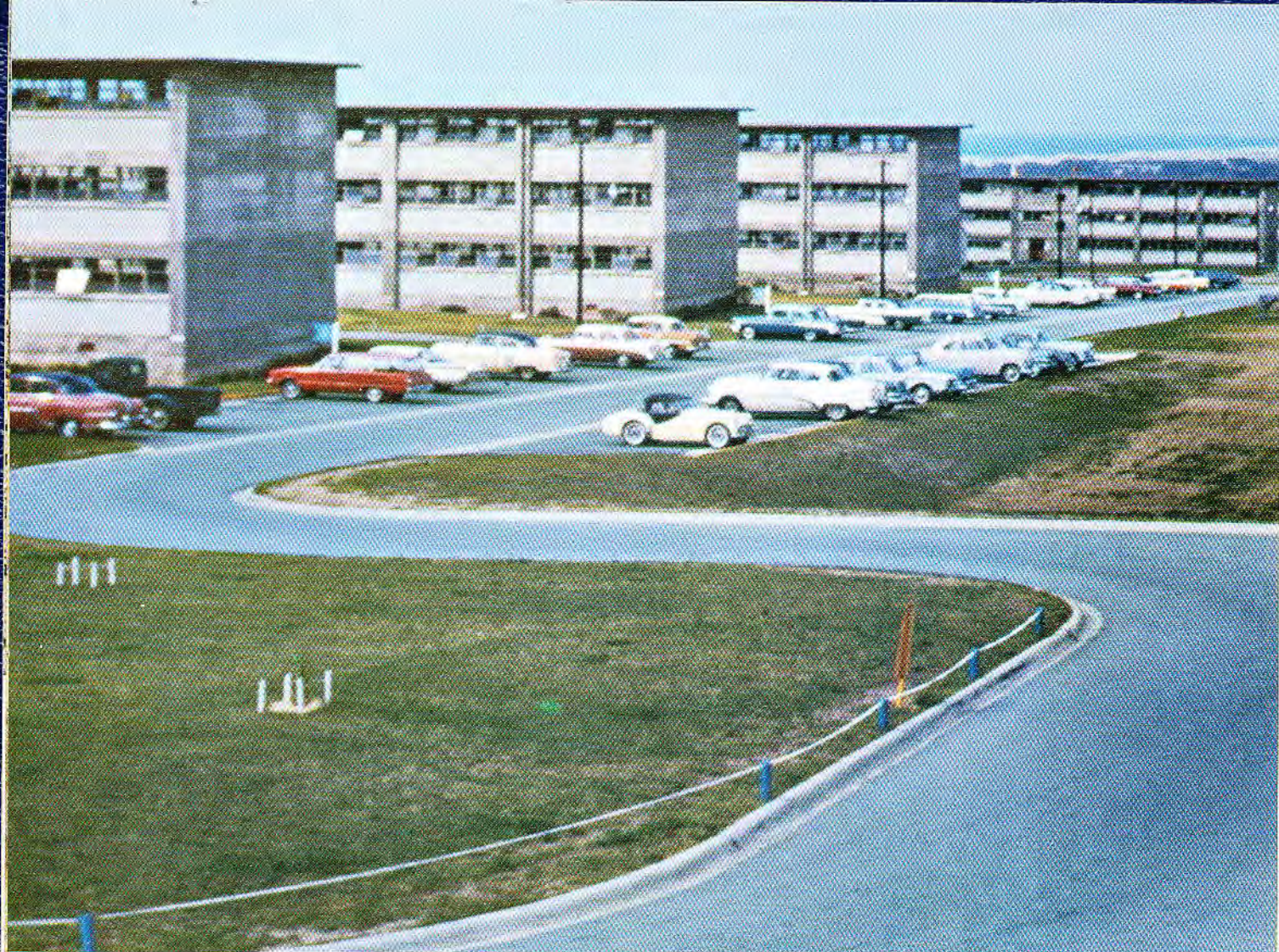
physical fitness

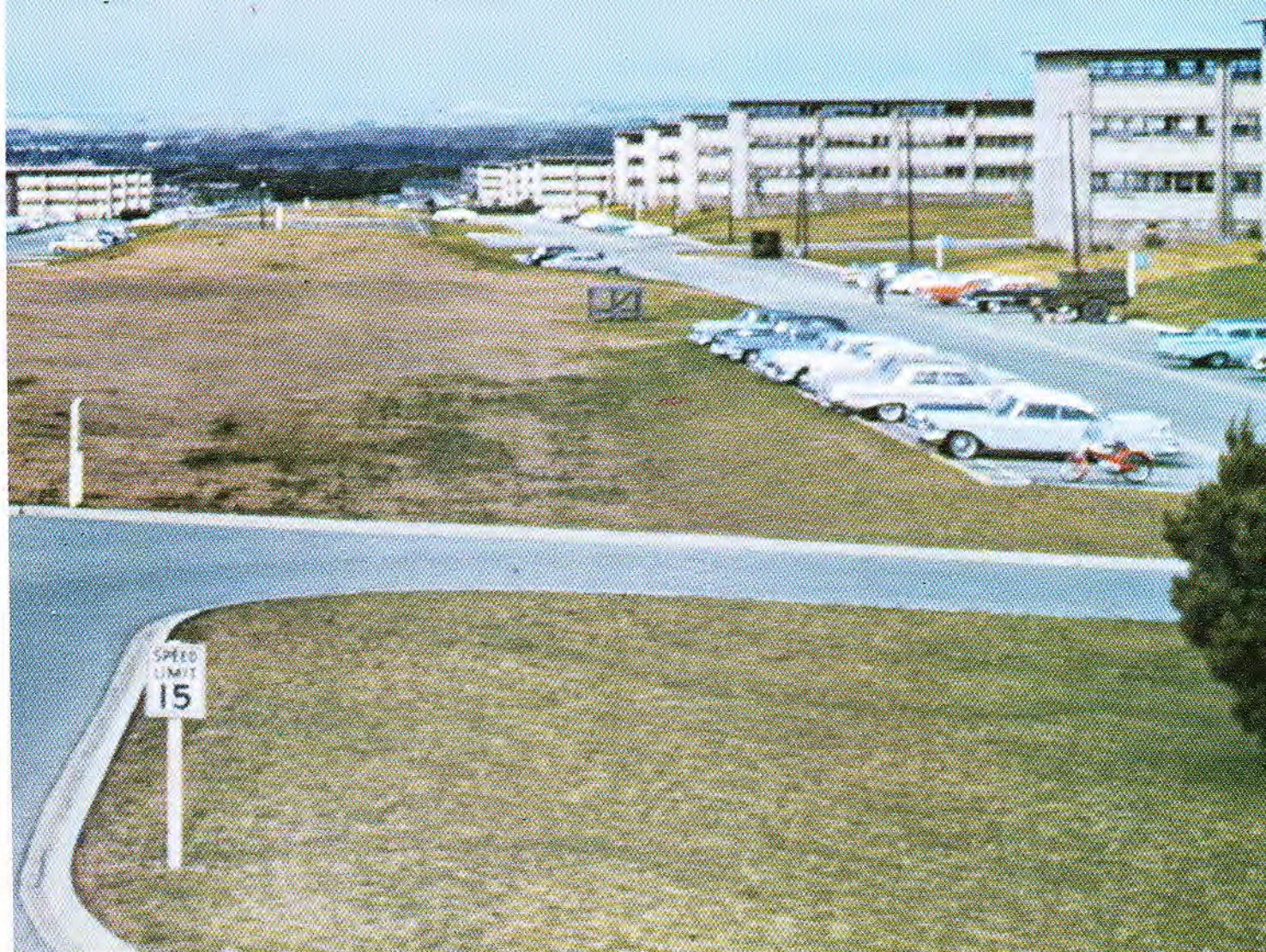








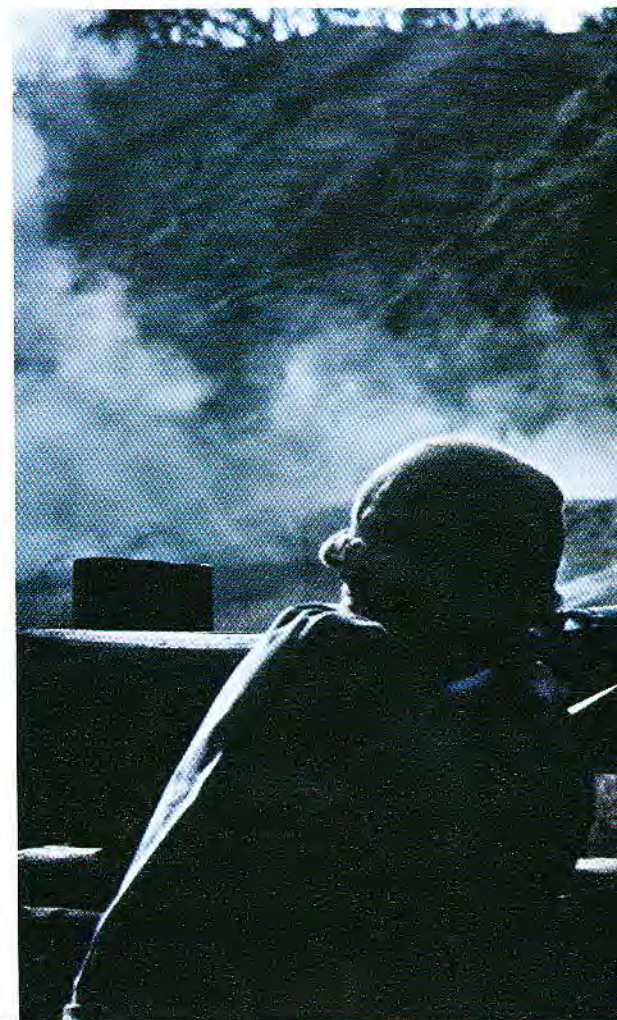
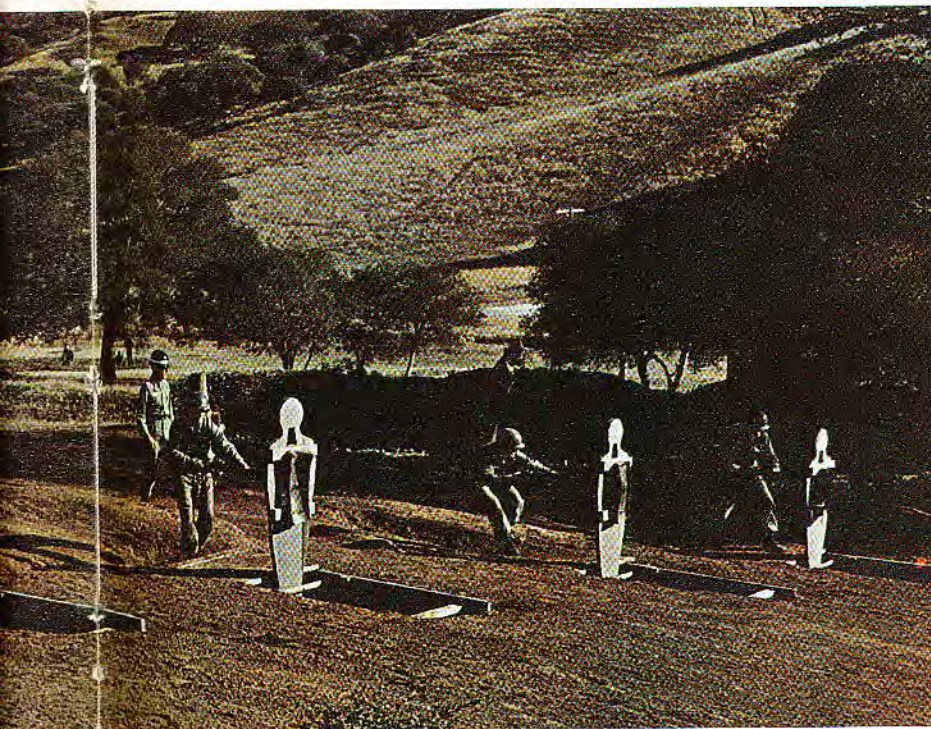
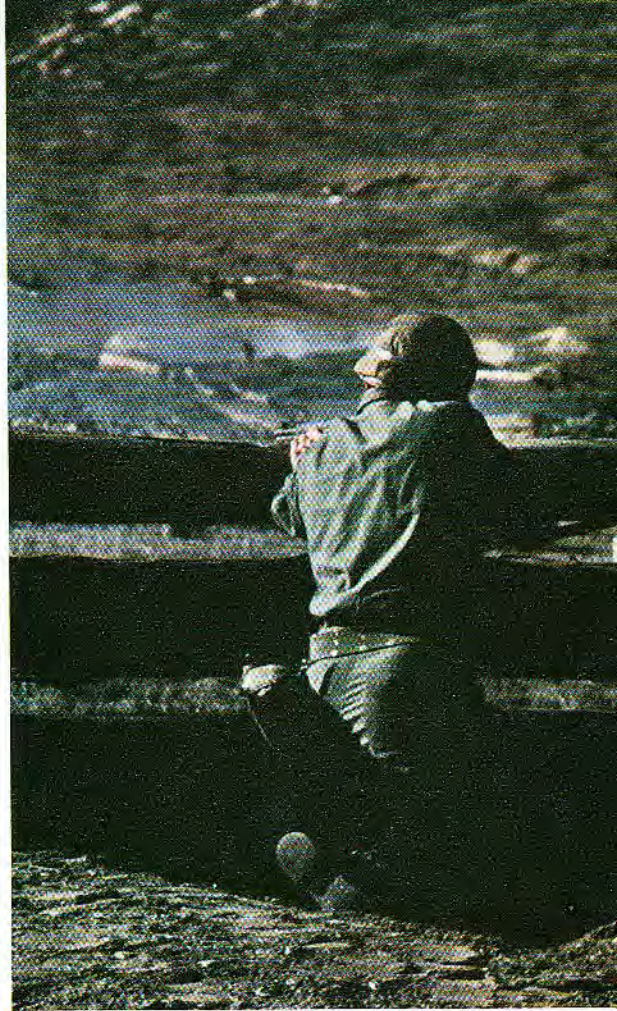
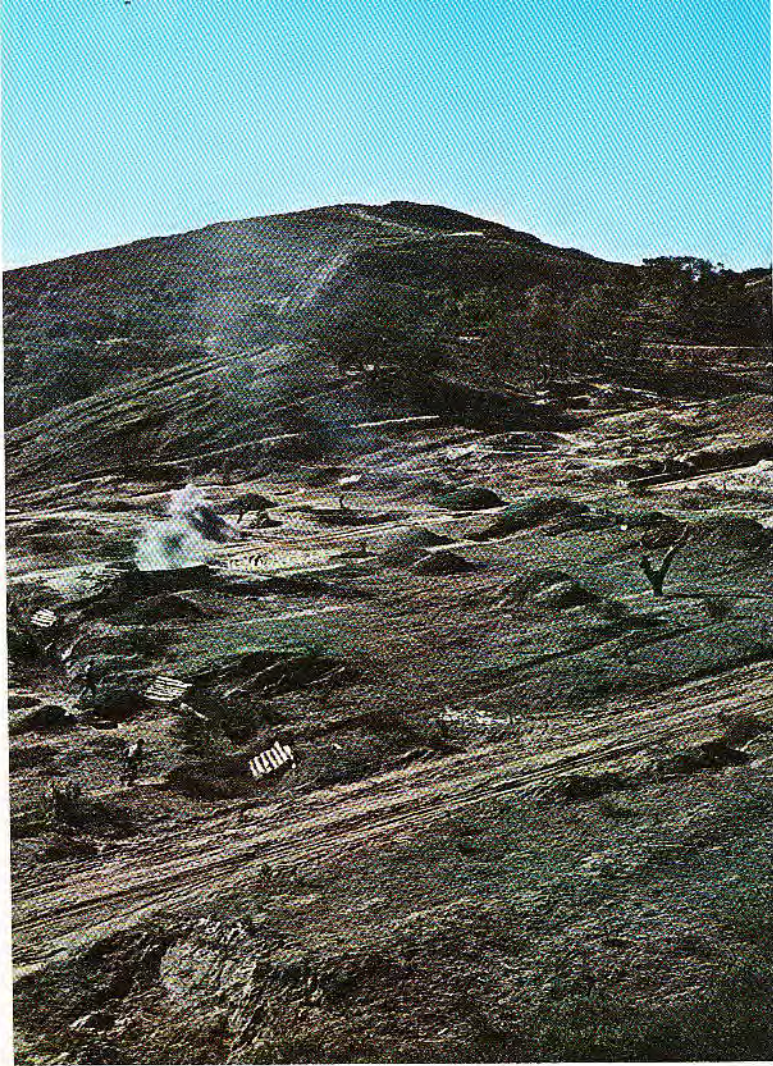


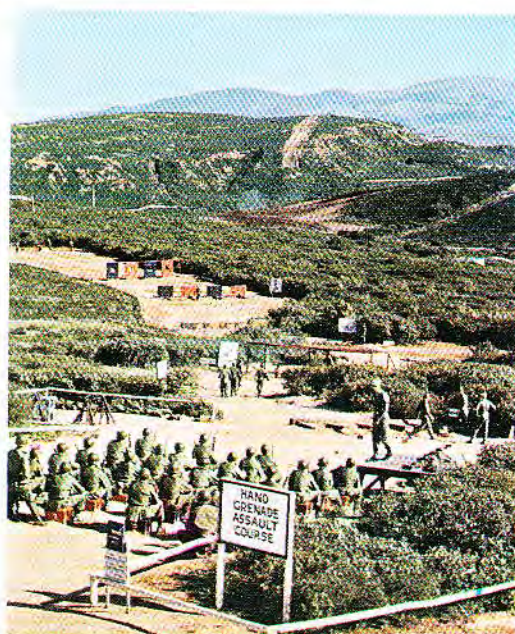


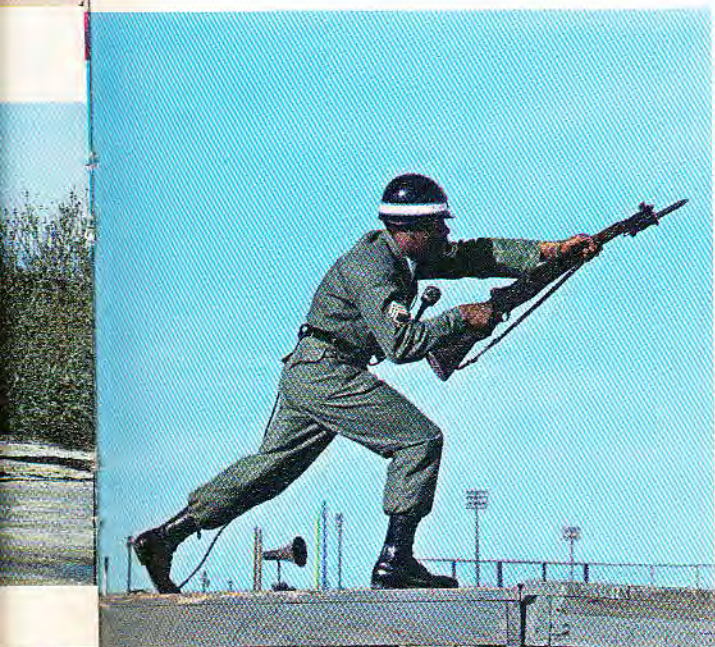
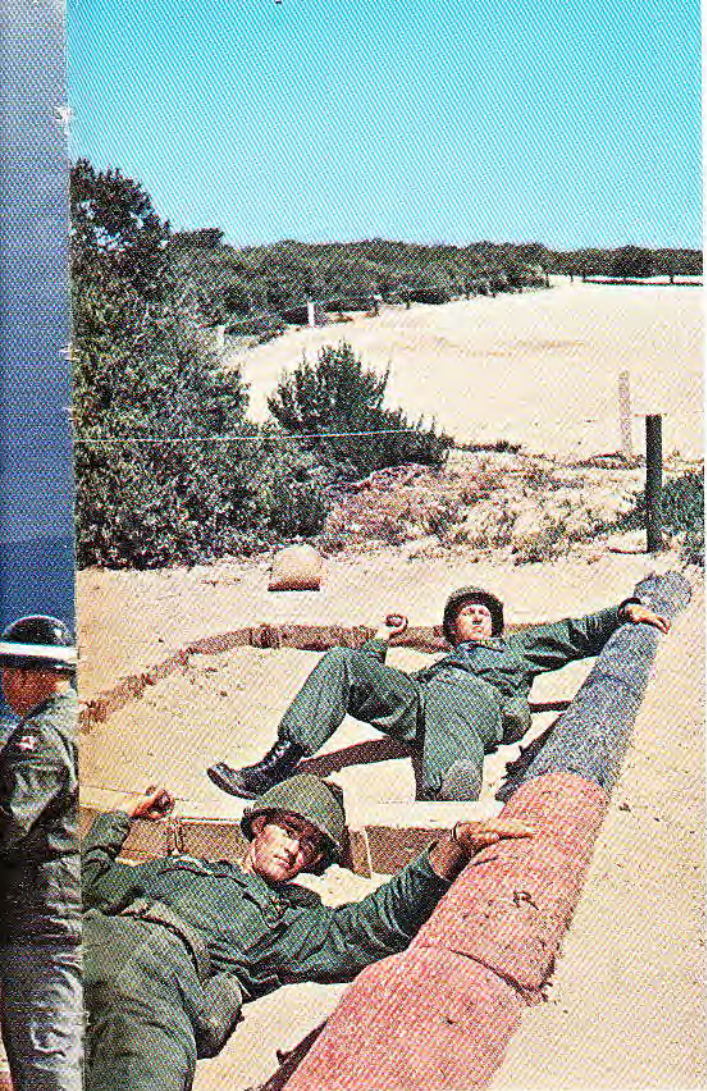


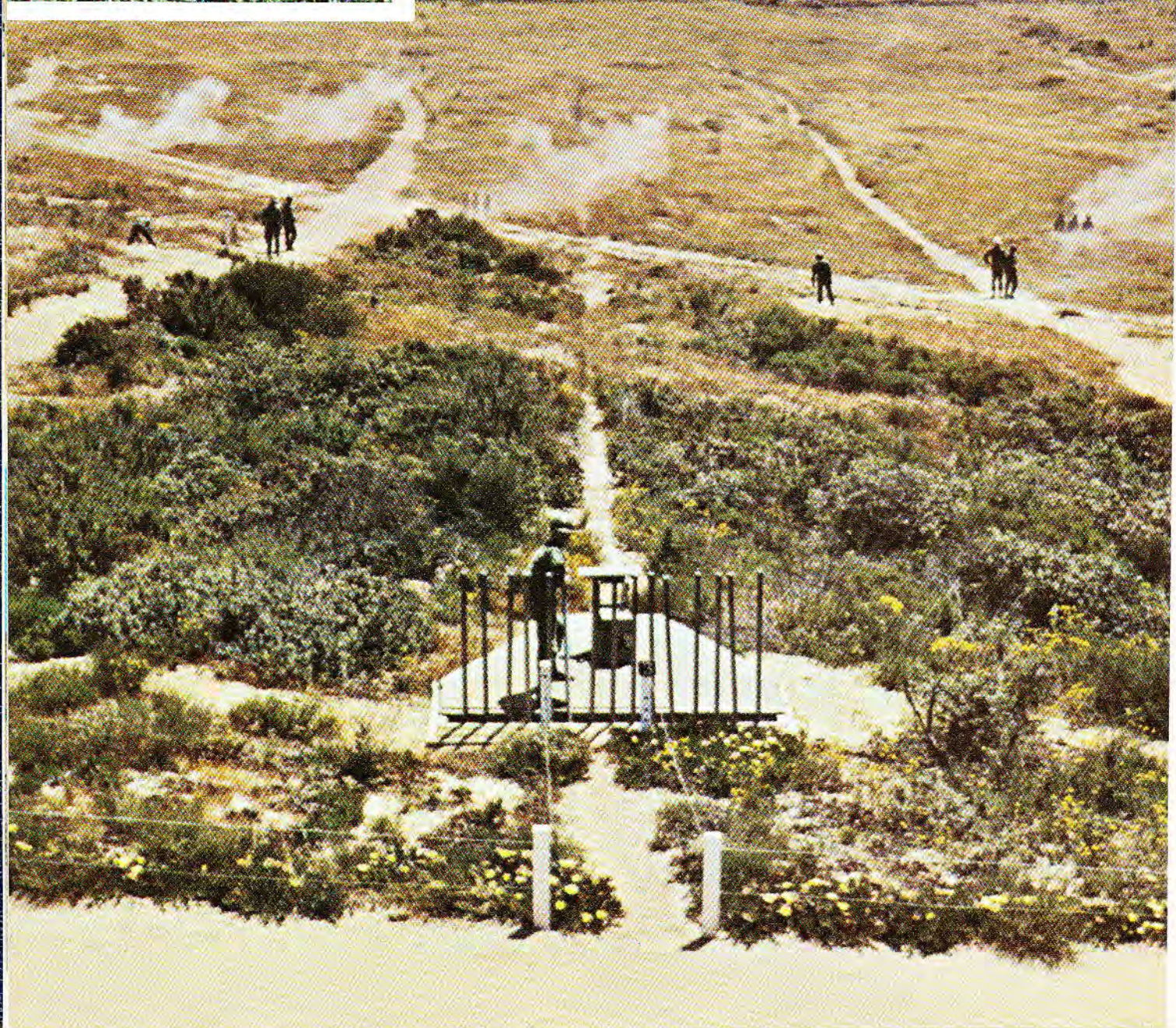
close combat course

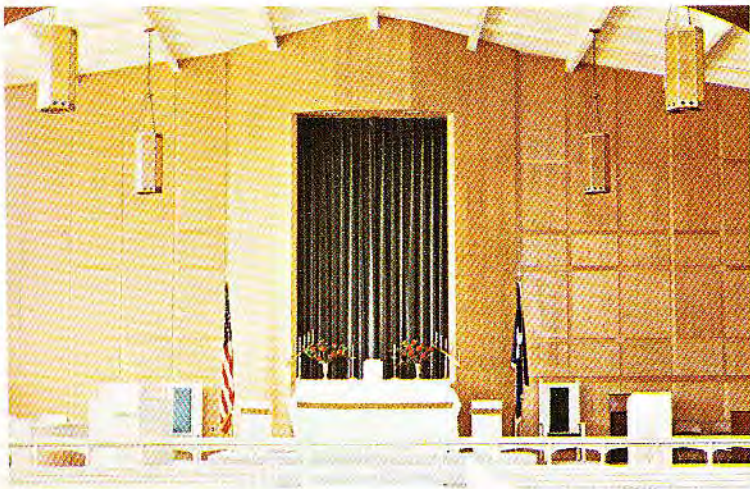




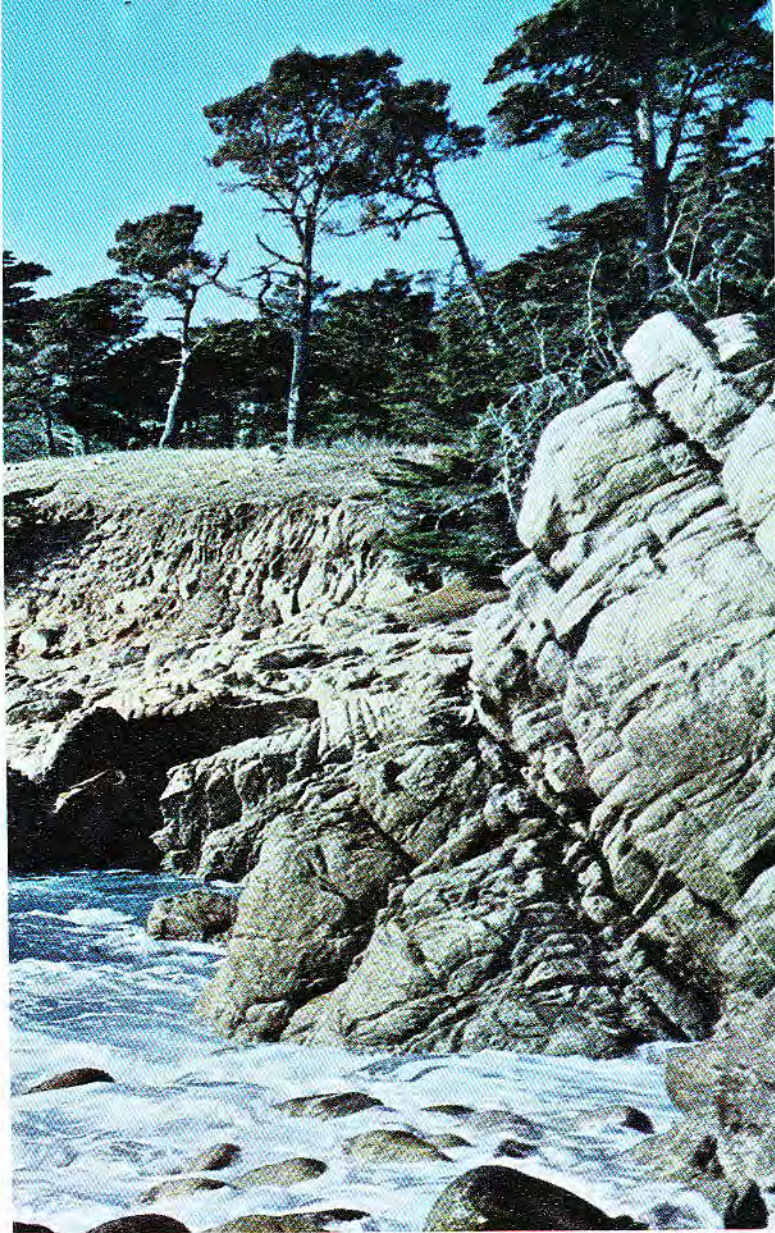












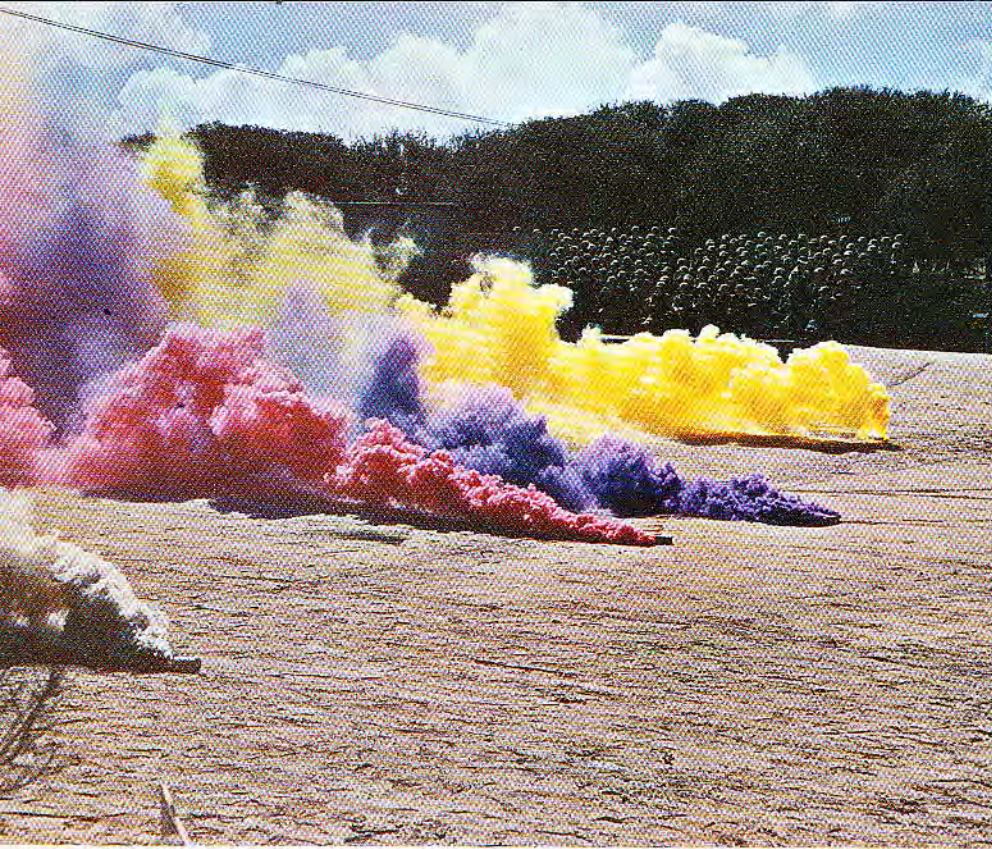
17-mile drive presidio of monterey

golf course

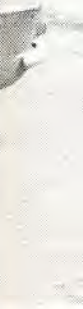
red cross

colton hall



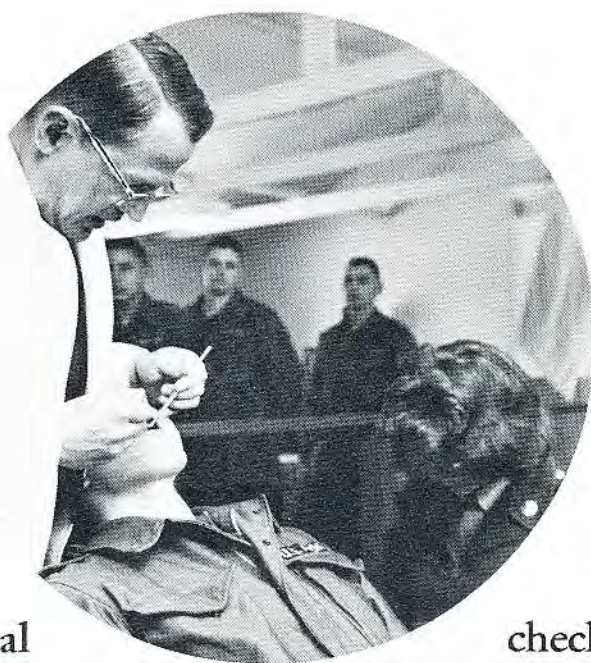


interior and exterior of new service club





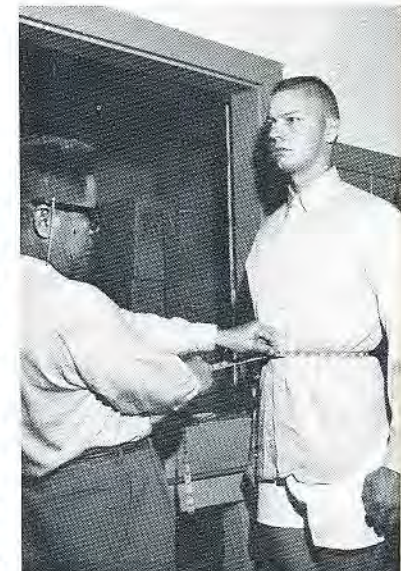
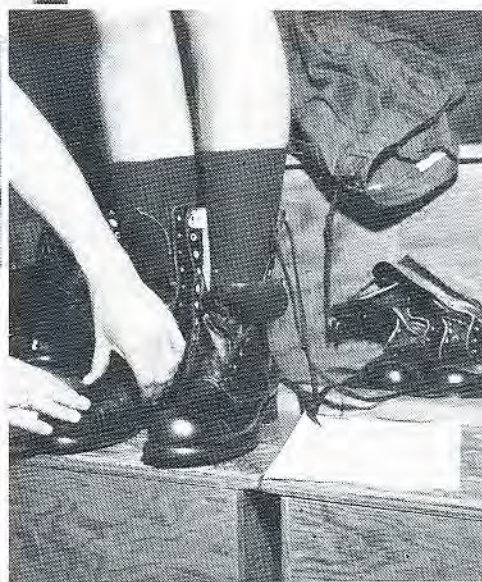
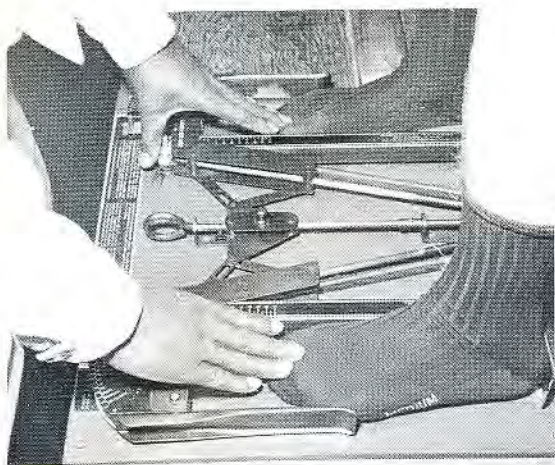
receiving
center



dental

check





THE NEW YORK TIMES

clothing issue







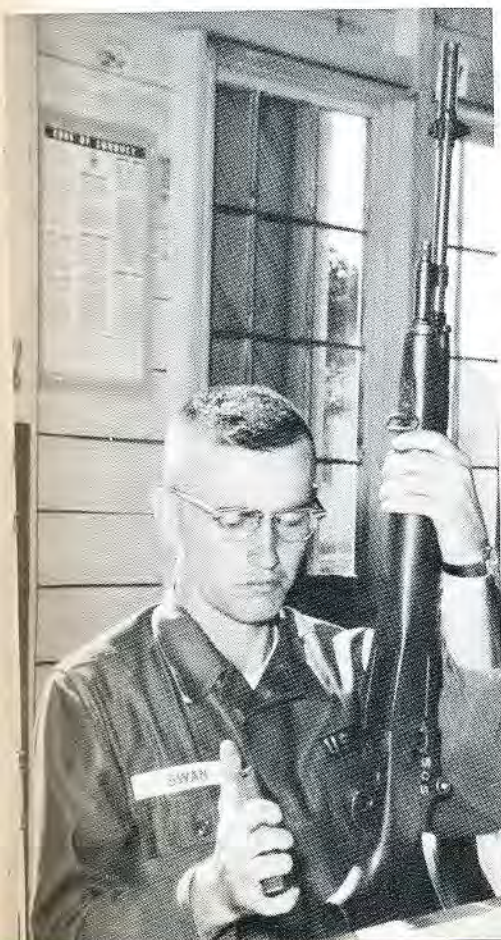
bayonet





first aid

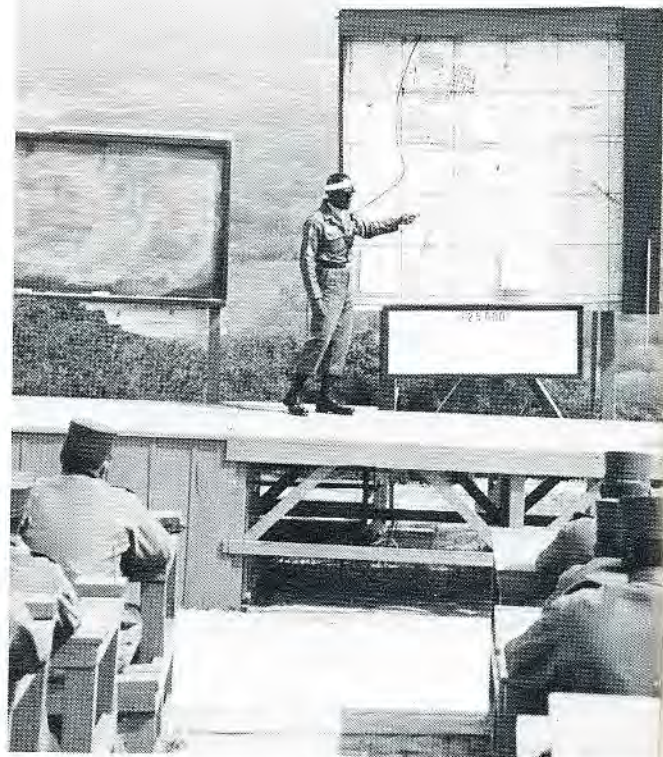
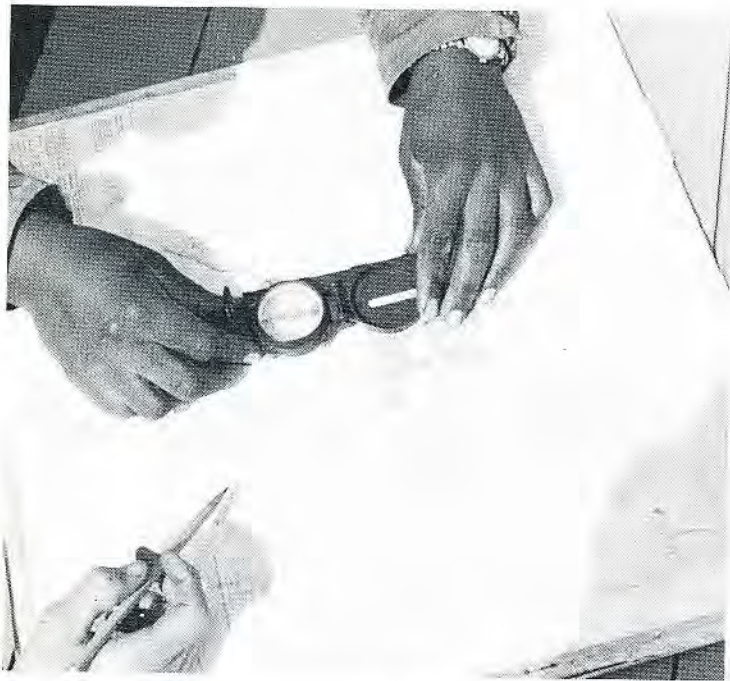
trainfire
classroom



trainfire

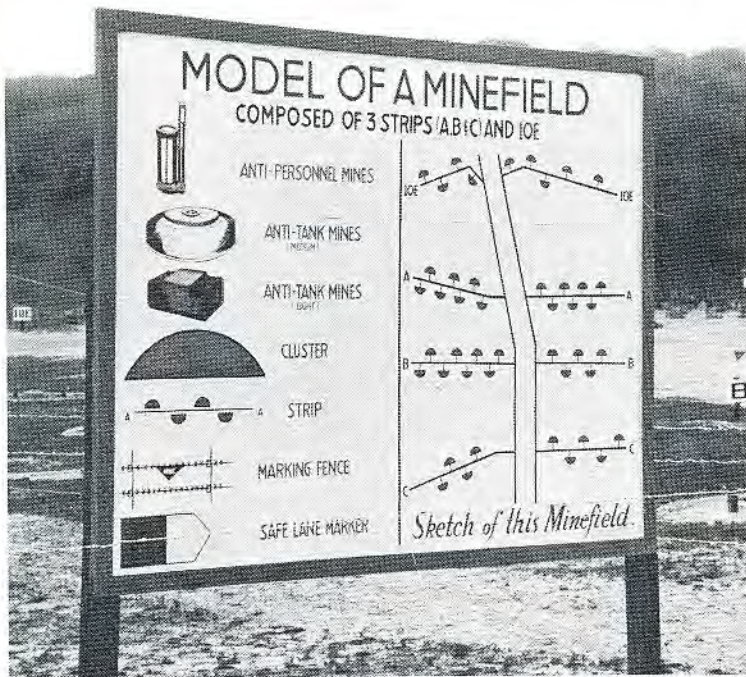






maps





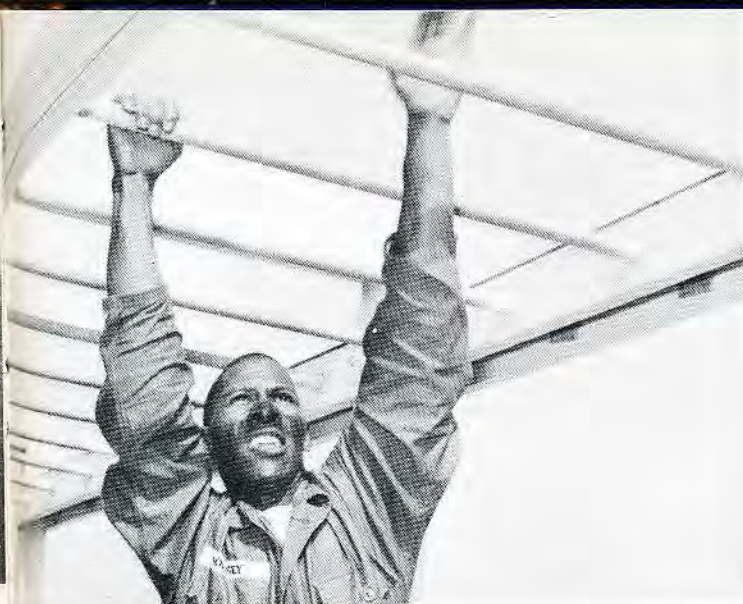
land mine warfare



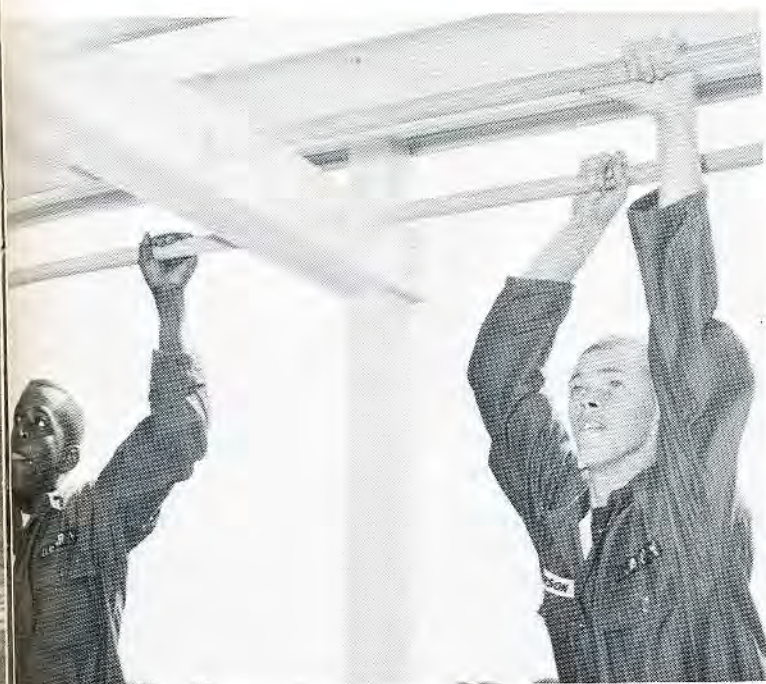


cbn





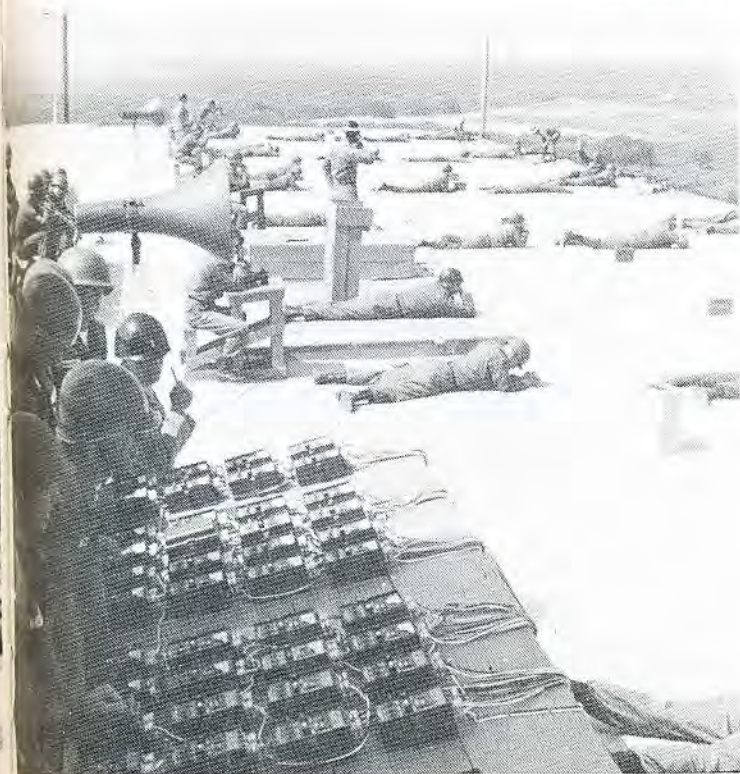
physical fitness test

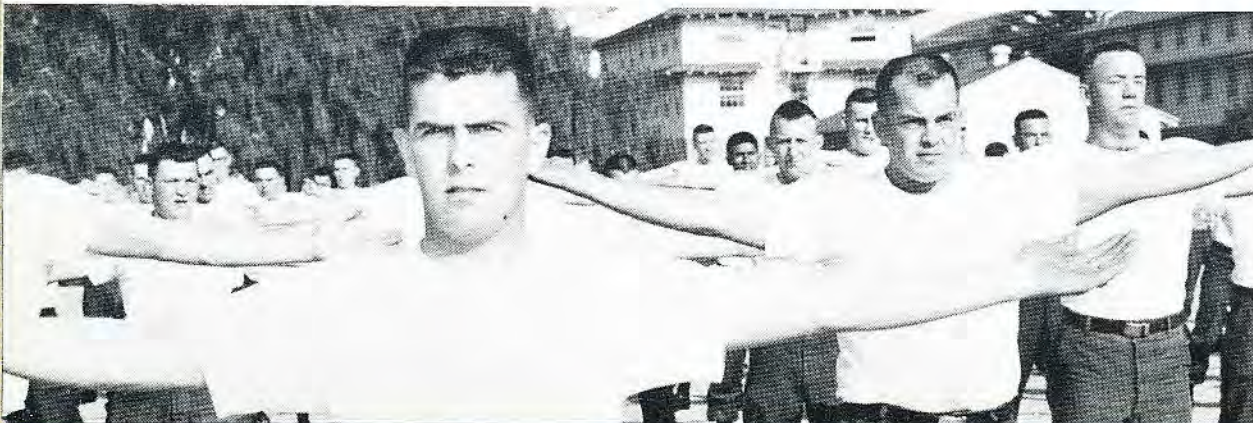




machine gun







p. t.



dismounted drill





open house





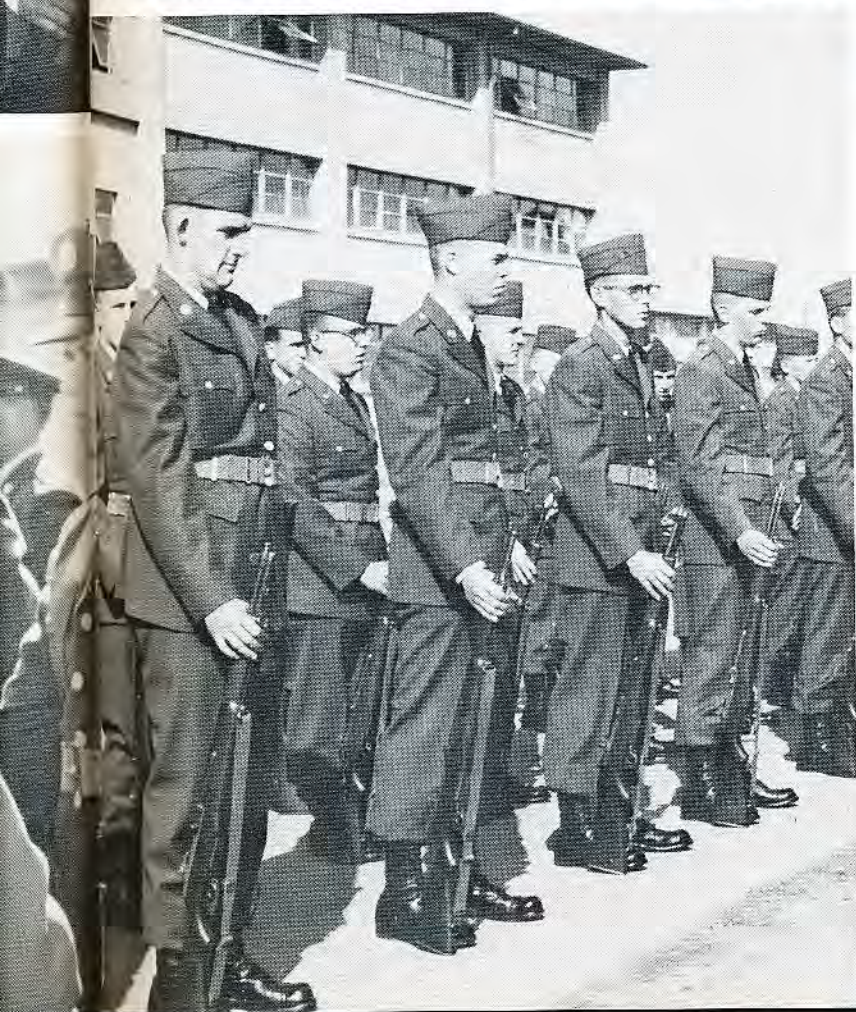
shots



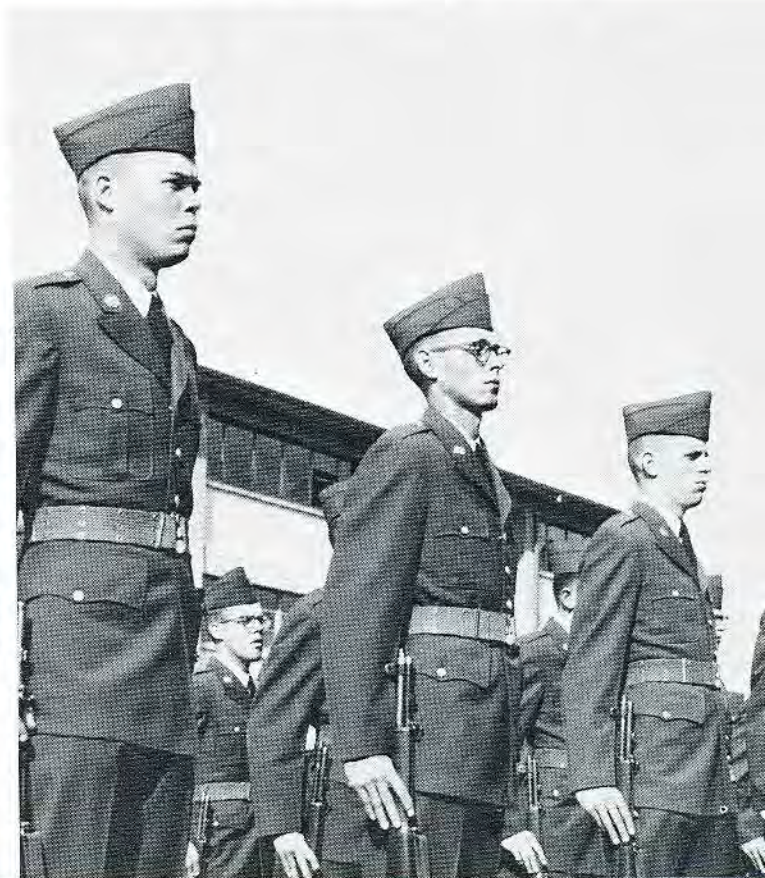


class a inspection





guard mount





full
field
inspection



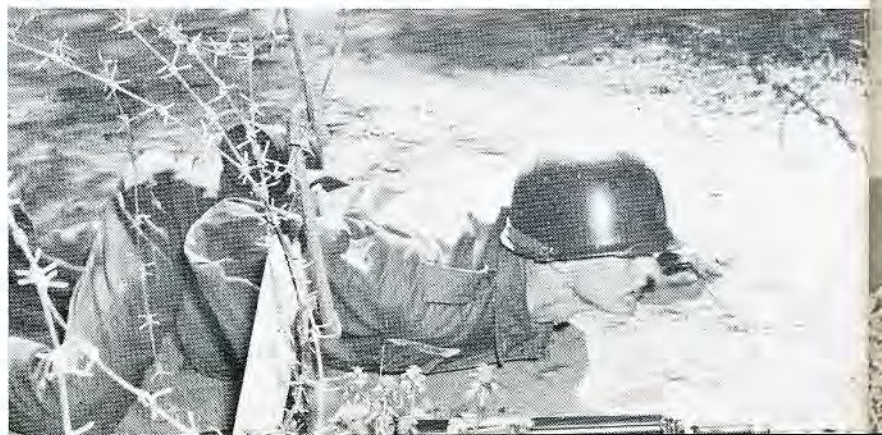
cover and movement

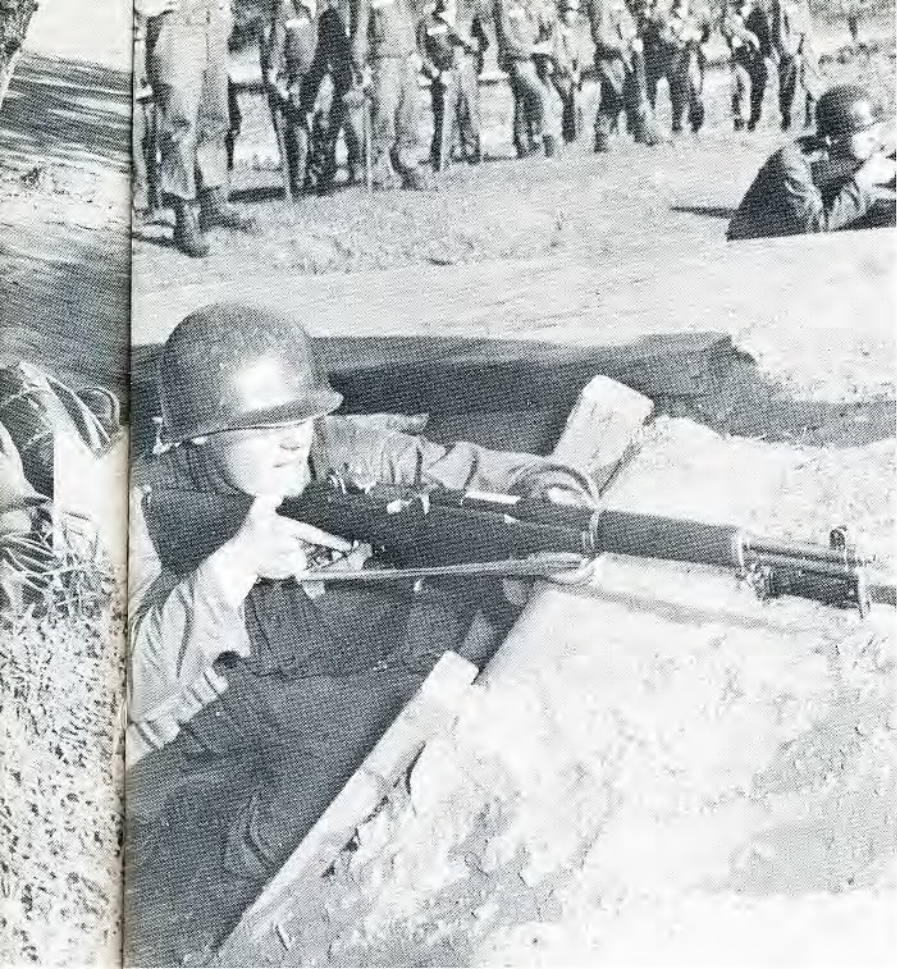






close combat course

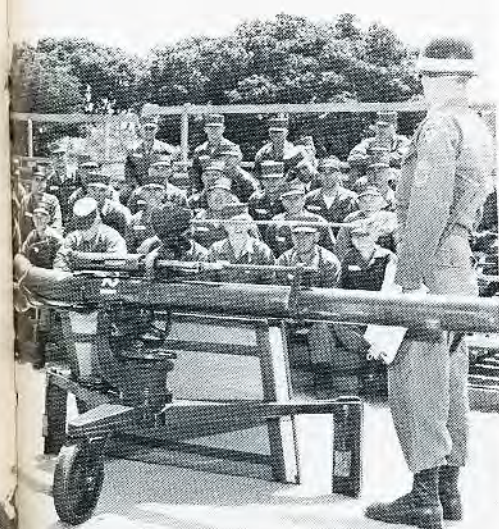






field mess





recoilless
rifle

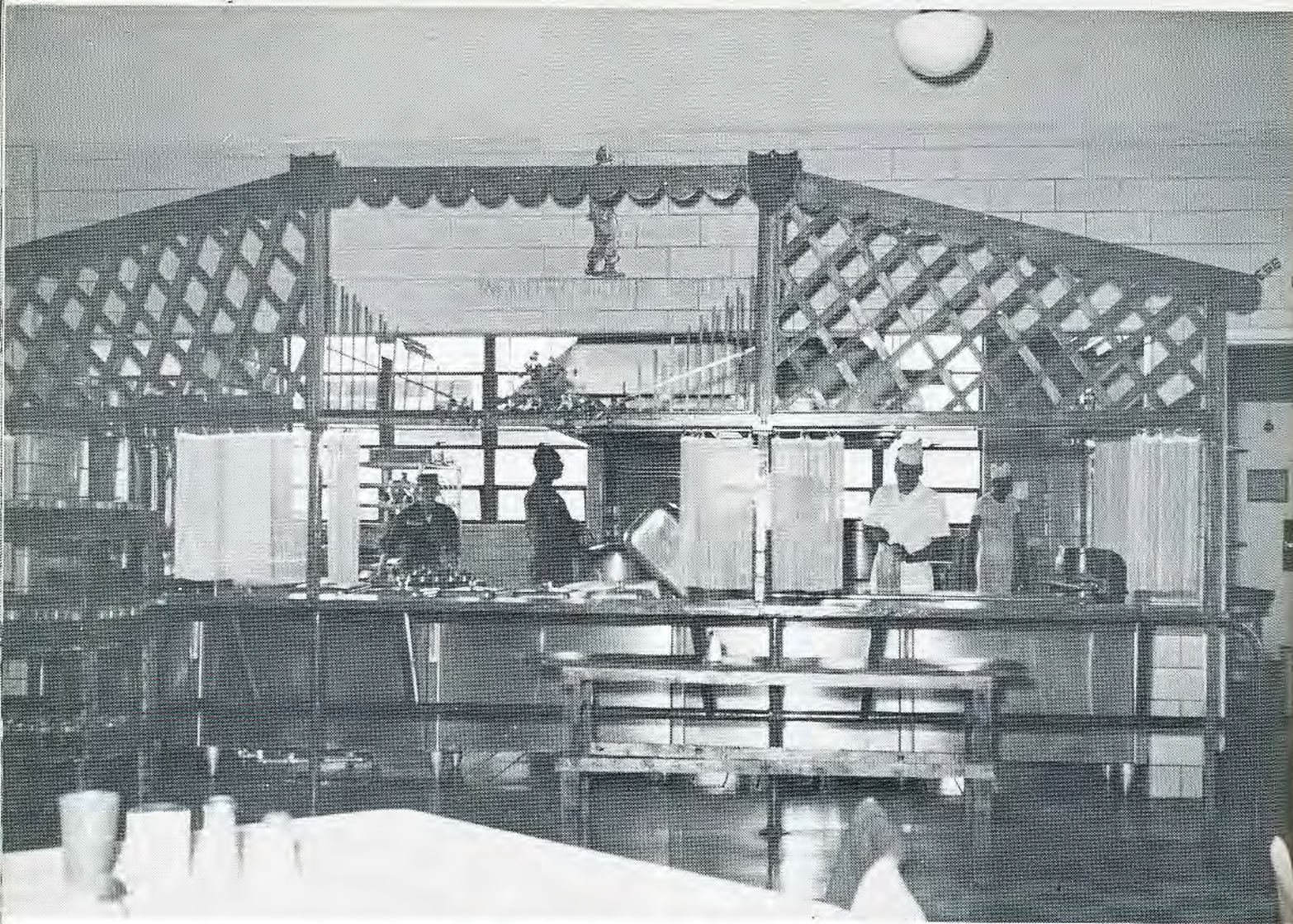


hand grenades

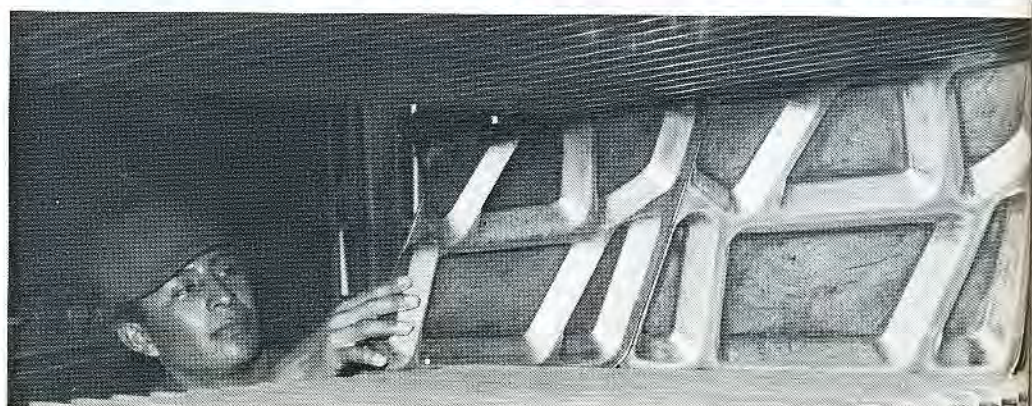
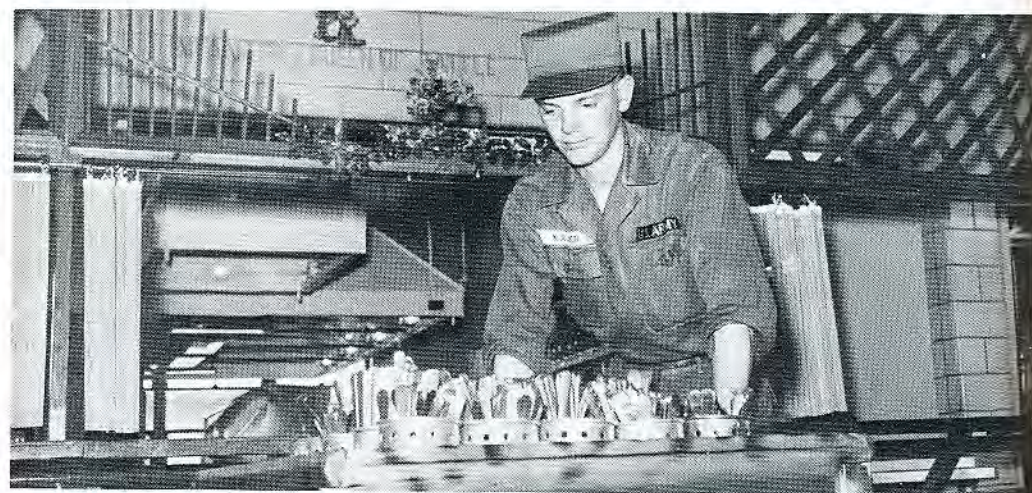




rifle grenades



mess hall

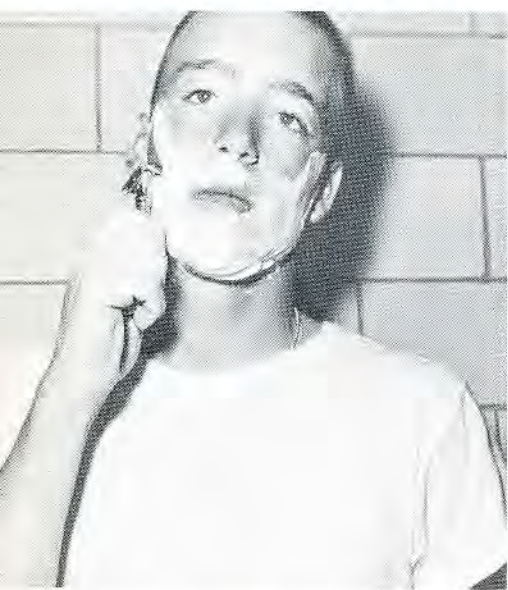


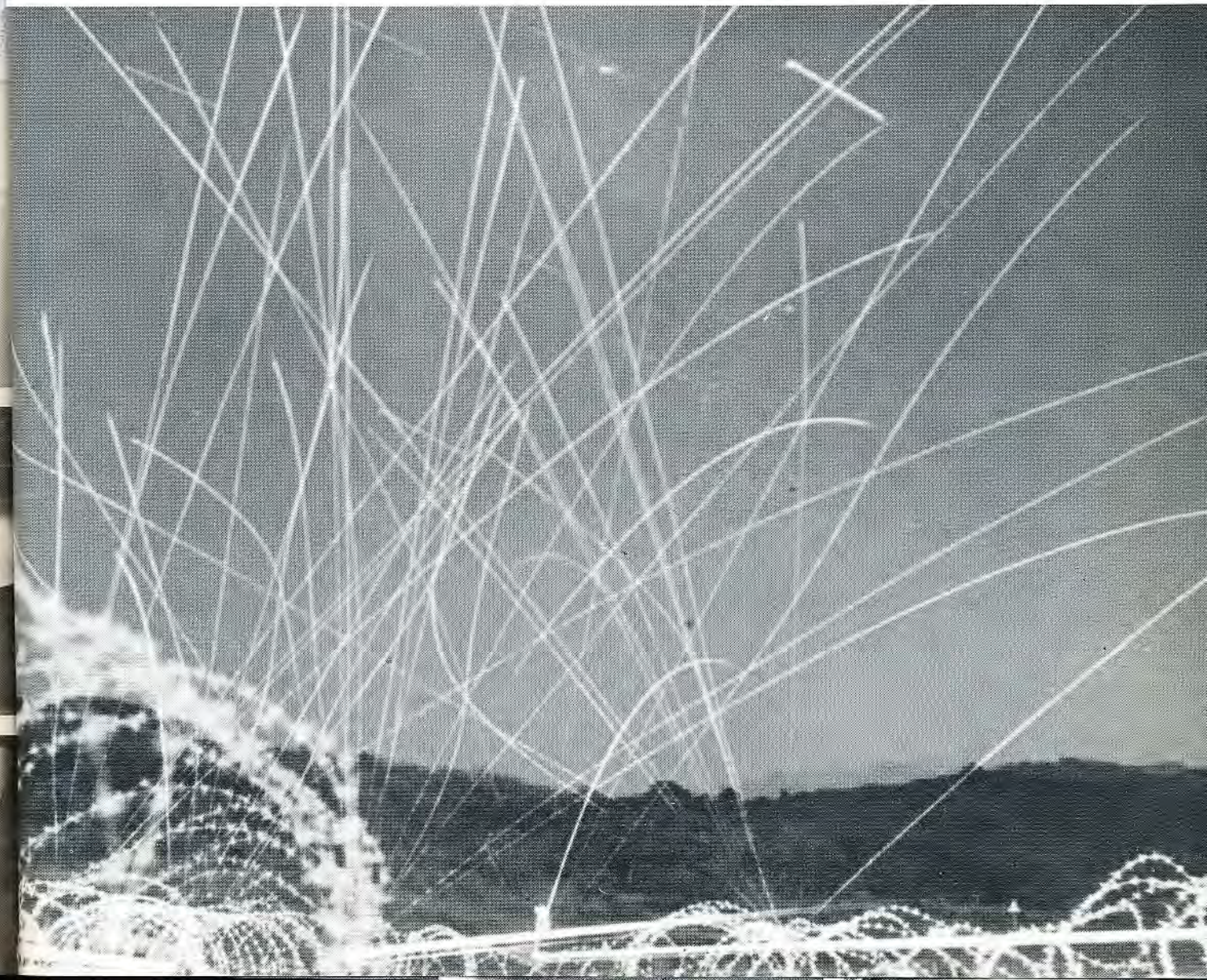
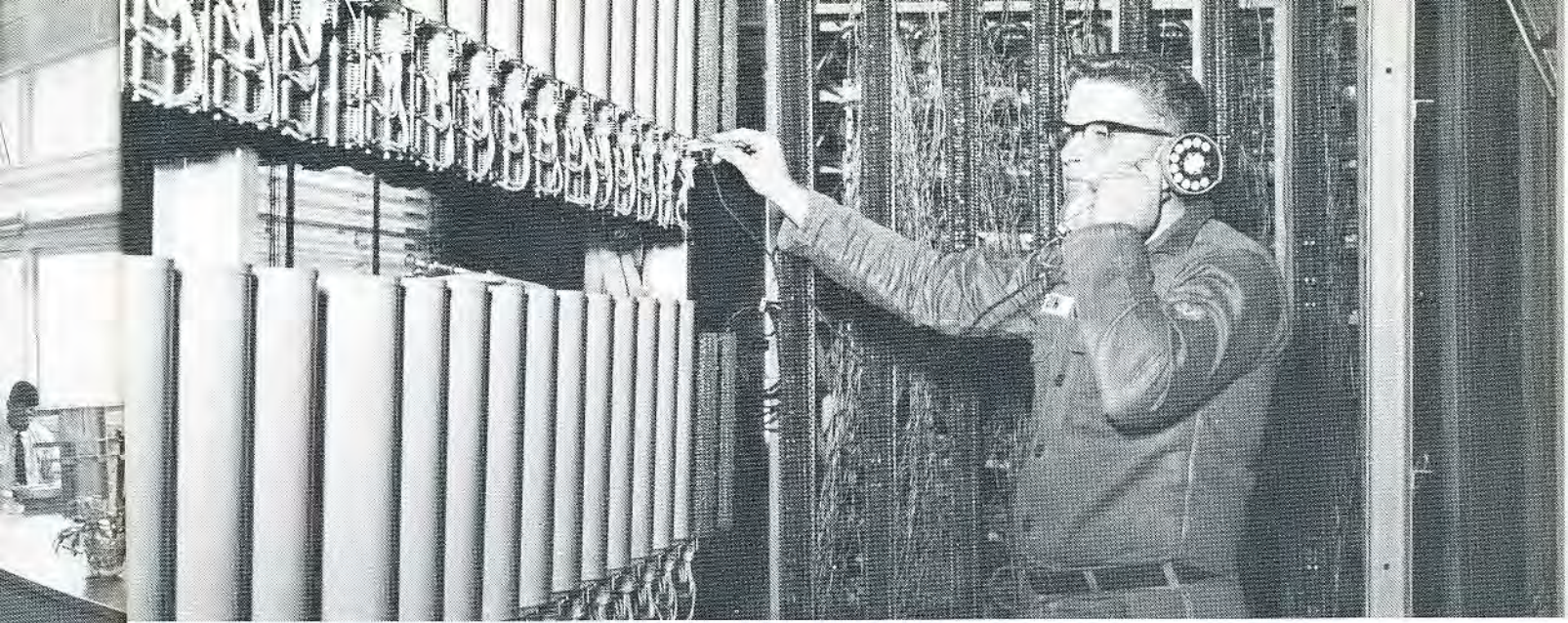


field bakery



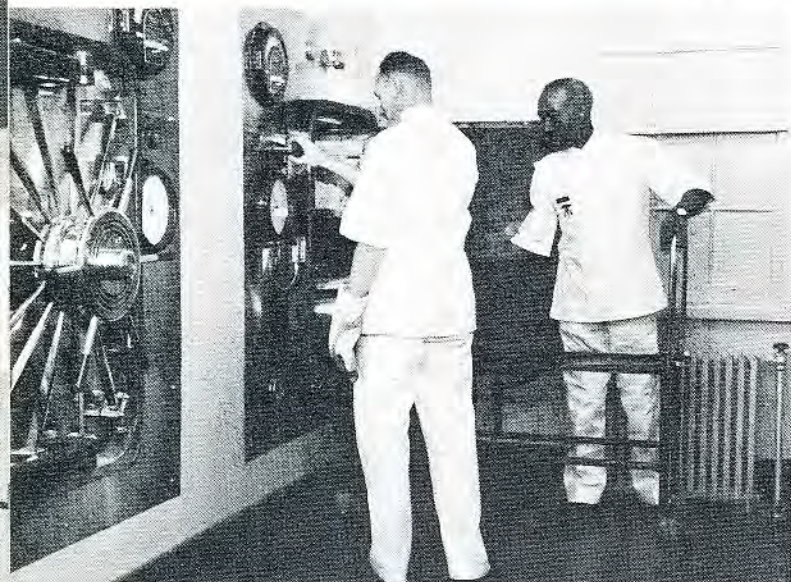
post locator and barracks life







hospital

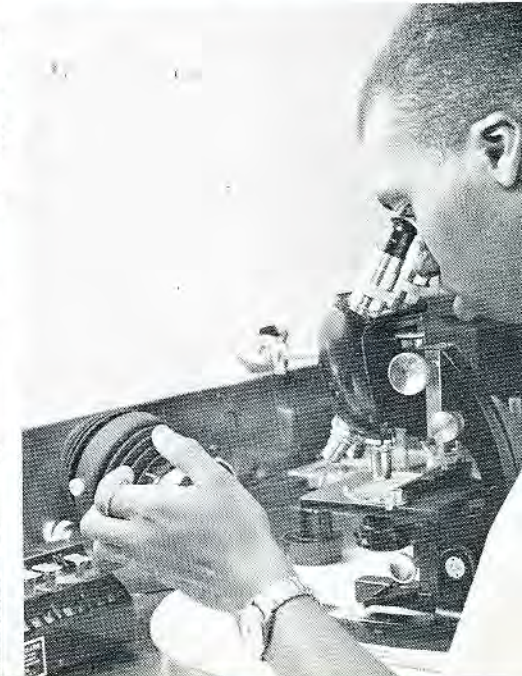
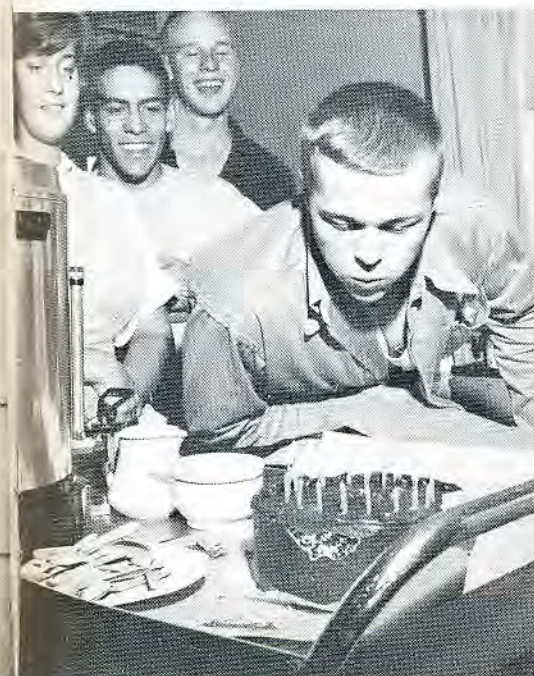
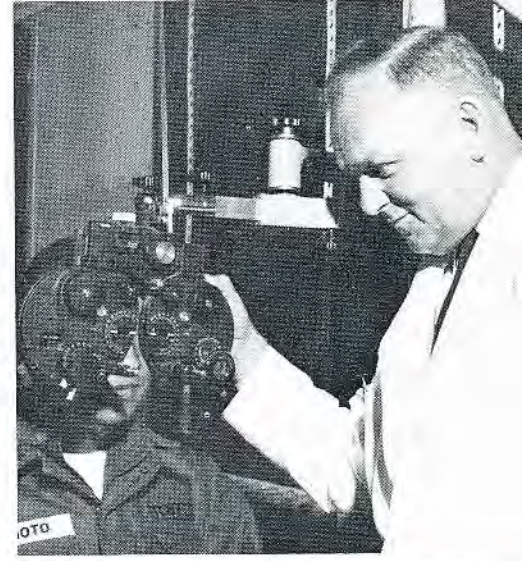
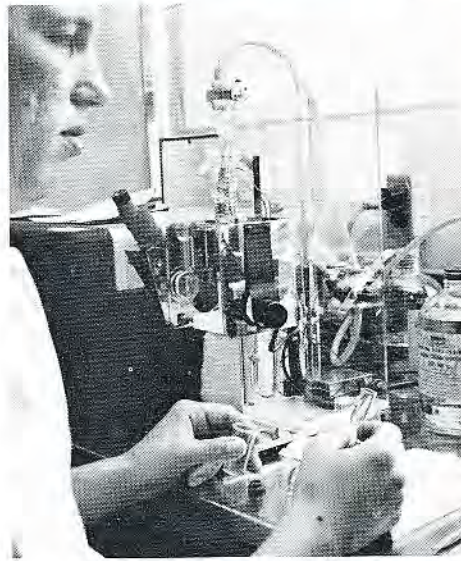
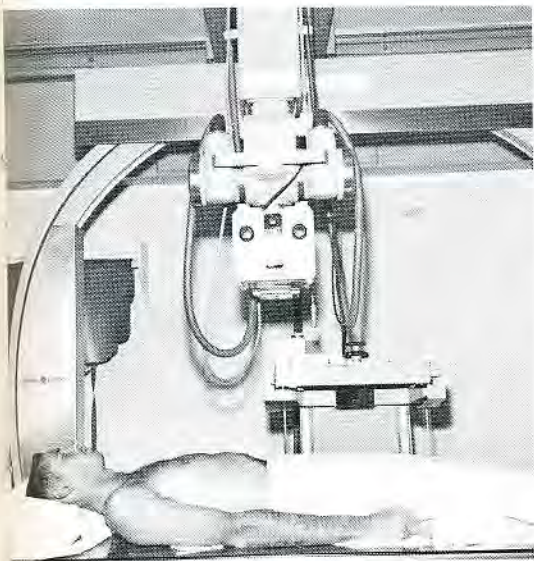


The Fort Ord Hospital has been designated as an Armed Forces Regional Hospital by the Secretary of Defense furnishing complete medical care to approximately 75,000 uniformed service personnel and their dependents. It is a fully accredited hospital with a superb staff of physicians, nurses, and other medical personnel. The hospital provides total medical services to the trainee on a round-the-clock basis in the field, at the unit, and in the hospital.

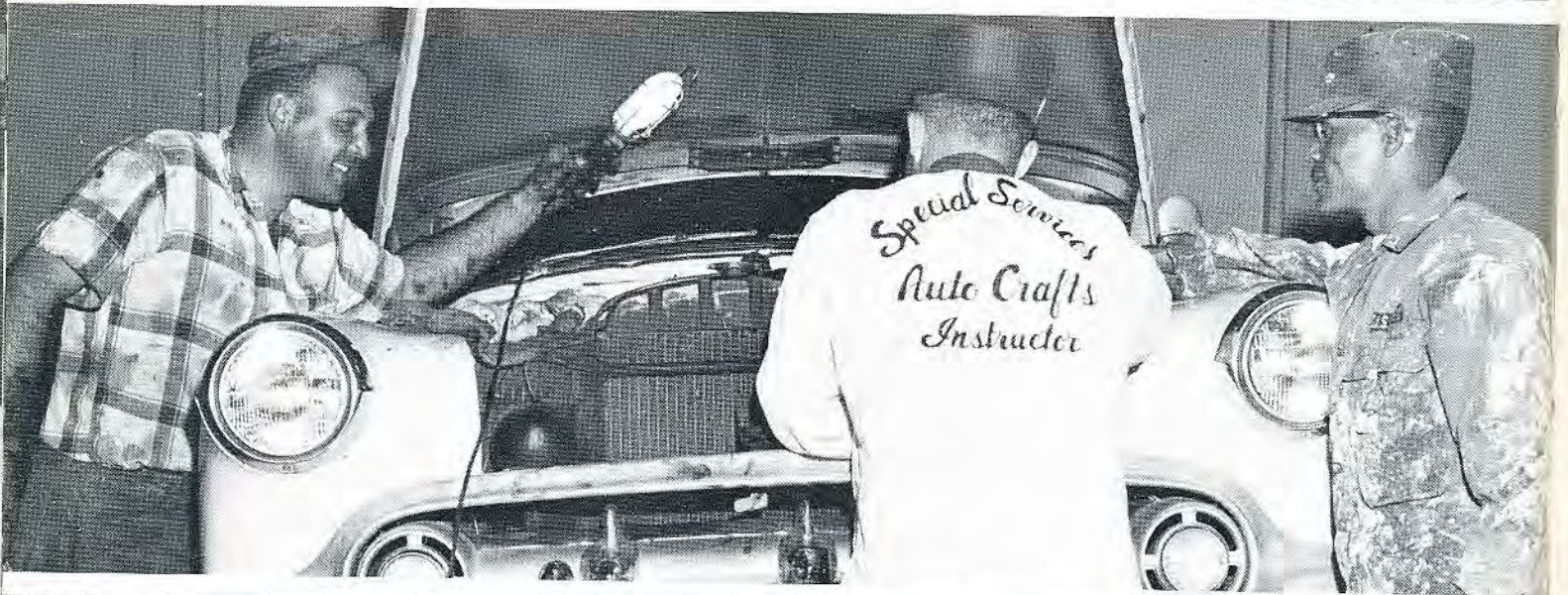


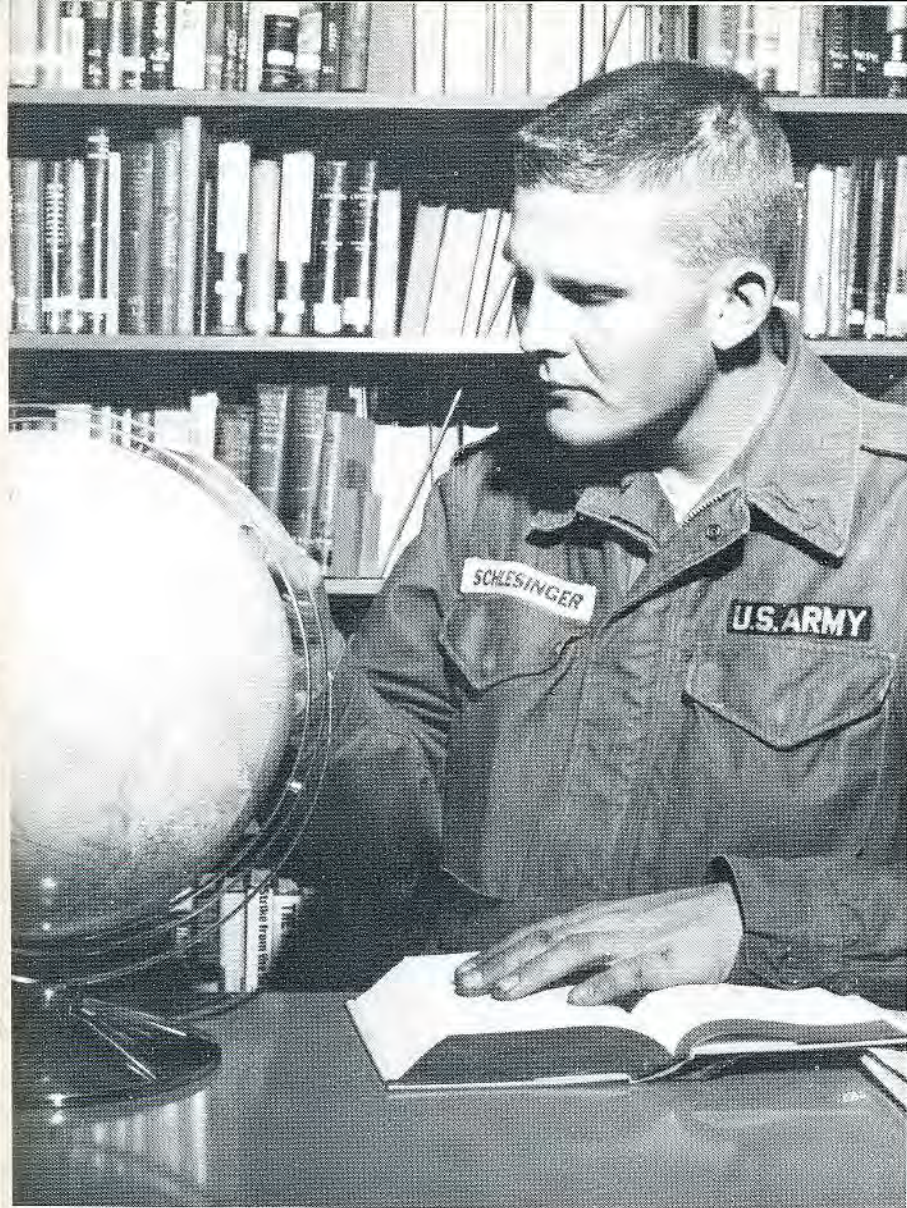


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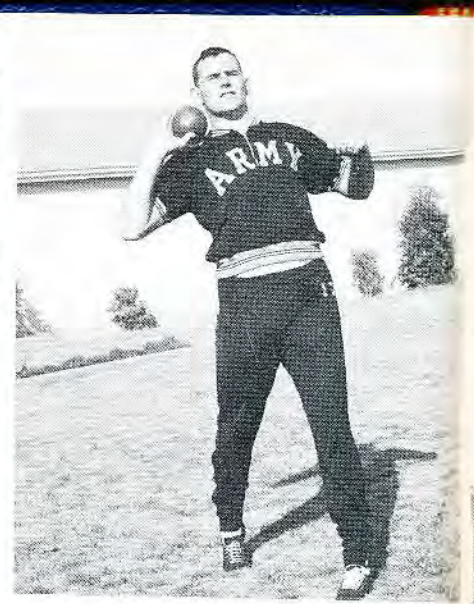


hobbies



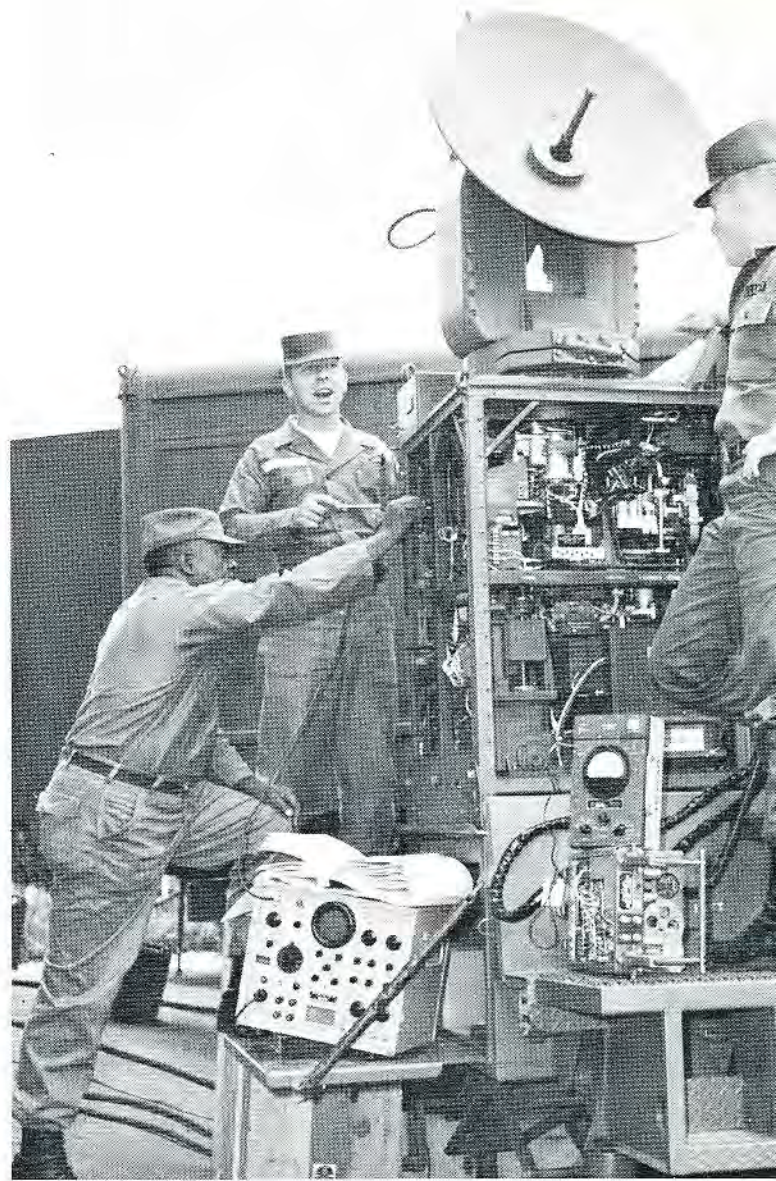


library

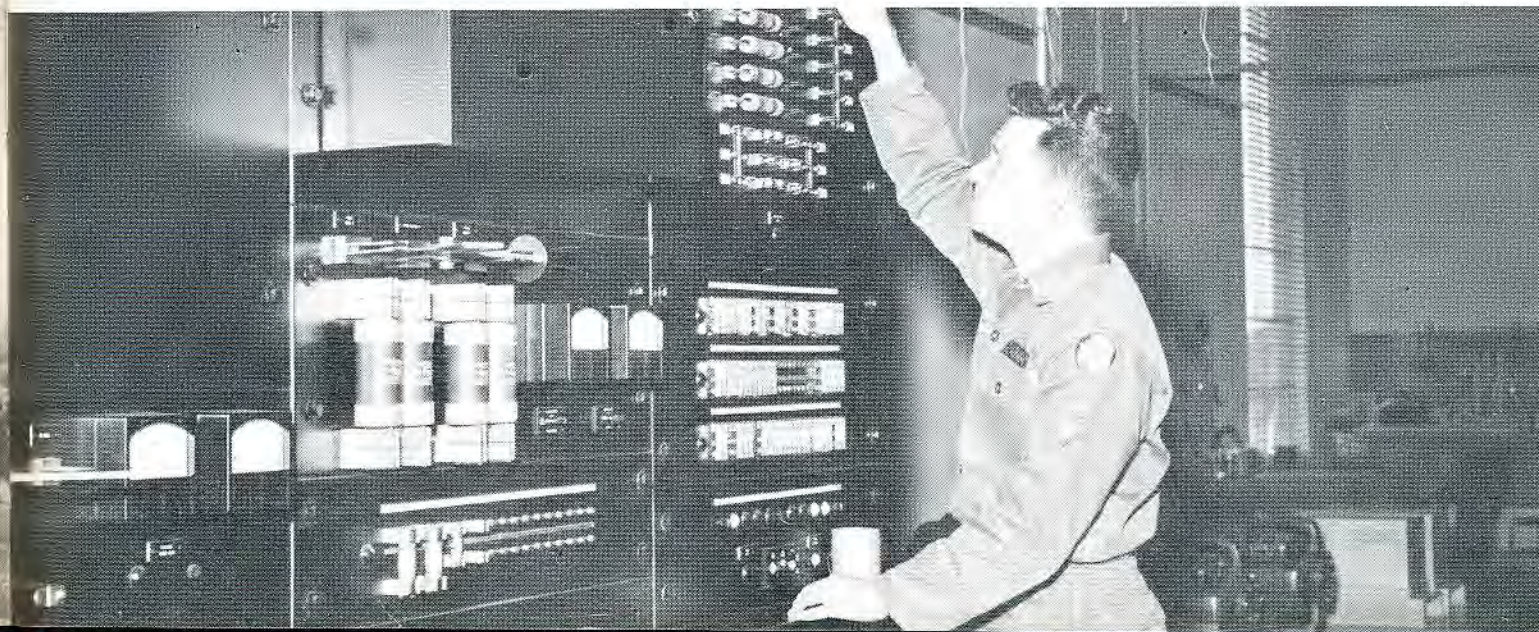


sports





electronics and ordnance





chapel



I AM THE INFANTRY

I am the Infantry—Queen of Battle! I meet the enemy face to face . . . will to will. For two centuries, I have been the bulwark of our Nation's defense . . . I am the Infantry! Follow me!

Both hardship . . . and glory, I have known. My bleeding feet stained the snow at Valley Forge. I pulled an oar to cross the icy Delaware . . . tasted victory at Yorktown . . . and saw our Nation born.

At New Orleans, I fought beyond the hostile hour . . . discovered the fury of my long rifle . . . and came of age. I am the Infantry!

I pushed westward with the Conestoga . . . and marched with the pioneer across the plains . . . to build outposts for freedom on the wild frontier. Follow me!

With Scott I went to Vera Cruz . . . battled Santa Anna in the mountain passes . . . and climbed the high plateau. I planted our flag in the Plaza of Mexico City.

From Bull Run to Appomattox my blood ran red. I fought for both the Blue and the Grey . . . divided in conflict, I united in peace . . .

I am the Infantry.

I left these shores with the sinking of the Maine . . . led the charge up San Juan Hill . . . and fought the Moro—and disease—in the Philippines. Across the Rio Grande, I chased the bandit, Villa. Follow me!

At Chateau-Thierry, I went over the top. I stood like a rock on the Marne . . . cracked the Hindenburg Line . . . and broke the back of the Hun in the Argonne. I didn't come back until it was "over, over there."

At Bataan and Corregidor, I bowed briefly, licked my wounds and vowed to return. I invaded Tunisia on the African shore . . . dug my nails into the sand at Anzio . . . and bounced into Rome with a flower in my helmet.

The Channel and the hedgerow could not hold me. I pushed back the "Bulge" . . . vaulted the Rhine . . . and seized the Heartland. The "Thousand-Year" Reich was dead.

From island to island, I hopped the Pacific . . . hit the beaches . . . and chopped my way through swamp and jungle. I kept my vow . . . I did return . . . I set the Rising Sun.

In Pusan perimeter I gathered my strength . . . crossed the frozen Han . . . marched to the Yalu. Along the 38th parallel . . . and around the world, I made my stand.

Wherever brave men fight . . . and die, for freedom, you will find me. I am the bulwark of our Nation's defense. I am always ready . . . now, and forever. I am the Infantry—Queen of Battle! Follow Me!

(Reprinted through courtesy of Infantry Magazine)



MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN H. J. CARNS

COMMANDING GENERAL

General Carns was born on 22 May 1907 in New York City, New York and is a 1929 graduate of the Military Academy. His early assignments included cavalry duty in Texas and Kansas; 20th Armored Division during the second World War and European duty in Austria following the war.

In 1950 he was assigned as project officer, Joint Logistical Plans Group, Joint Chiefs of Staff, in Washington, D. C. From this assignment, he became deputy secretary and then secretary for the Joint Chiefs.

Following the Korean War, General Carns became deputy commanding general of the 24th Infantry Division in Korea; senior advisor to the First Republic of Korea Army, and commanding general of the 1st Cavalry Division in Korea.

He took over as commanding general, U. S. Army Corps, (Reserve) Fort Lawton, Washington and from there he went to Pentagon duty as Deputy Chief of Staff for operation.

During his Army service he has been awarded the Legion of Merit and the French Croix de Guerre with silver Gilt Star among other decorations.

He is married to the former Jeanette Anne Chamberlain, and the couple have four children. Michael P. C. Carns is a Lieutenant in the Air Force; Edwin H. J. Jr., is a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point; a daughter, Mary, is a student at the University of Washington, Seattle, and the youngest daughter, Jeanette, is a high school student in Seattle.



BRIGADIER GENERAL FRANK J. CAUFIELD

DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL

Brigadier General Frank J. Caufield, Deputy Commanding General, U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry and Fort Ord, California, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1934. From 1936 to 1938 he was military aide to the Governor of Puerto Rico.

He had various assignments and attended Army schools until October 1943, when he was assigned to command an Infantry battalion in the European theater of combat.

General Caufield was then assigned as a troop movement officer in the Normandy invasion. He was involved in scheduling the movement of troops from barges to the beaches along the entire Normandy beachhead, continuing troop movement activities until the end of hostilities in Europe.

After World War II, General Caufield had duty as military attache to Spain from 1947 to 1949. In 1950 and 1951 he was intelligence officer of the Military Assistance Advisory Group in London, England. This office later became part of Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE).

In 1952 General Caufield was a Department Director at the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. In 1954 he attended the Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pa. From 1955 to 1957 he was Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, United States Army Europe.

He subsequently commanded the 2d Battle Group, 7th Infantry, 10th Infantry Division, stationed at Schweinfurt, Germany. In 1958 he became Assistant Commandant, United States Army Intelligence School, Fort Holabird, Md. From that post he came to Fort Ord in September 1961. His promotion to brigadier general was announced on August 11, 1961.

In addition to service medals, General Caufield has been awarded the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, Army Commendation Medal and the Croix de Guerre (Luxembourg).

General Caufield and his wife, Catherine, have two daughters, Catherin and Caroline, and a son, Frank Jr., who is a First Classman at the United States Military Academy.



Col. Glenn E. Muggelberg
Brigade Commander



Lt. Col. Kenneth R. Beard
Battalion Commander

COMPANY B

Started Basic Training: 7 October 1963

FIFTH BATTALION FIRST BRIGADE

Graduated: 29 November 1963



1st Lt. Carter Morey
Company Commander



2nd Lt. Bruce Paton



James Finch
First Sergeant



SFC Freddie Phillips
SDI



PSG Graf

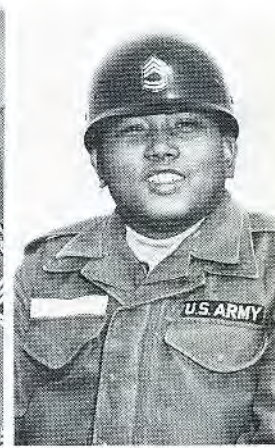
PSG Rowell



M/Sgt. Frederick
Training NCO



SFC Crowley



SFC Tyquiengco



S/Sgt. White



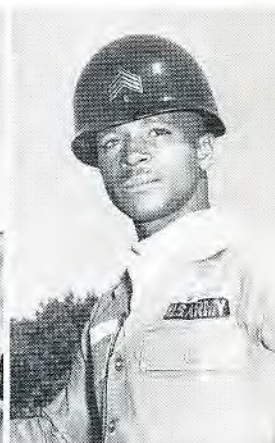
S/Sgt. Perez



S/Sgt. Ussery



S/Sgt. Robishaw



Sgt. Owens



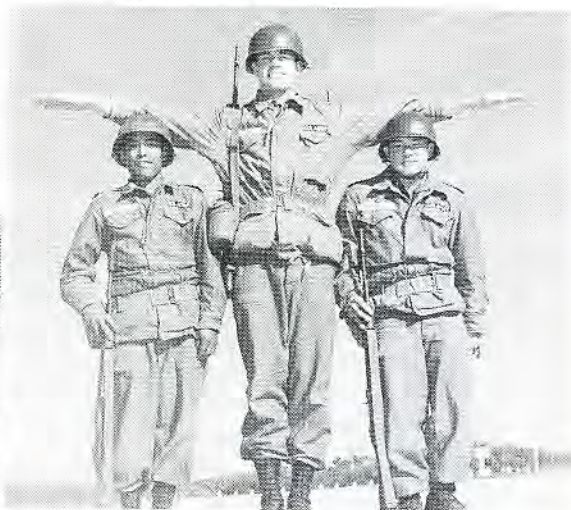
Sp/5 Brumley



Pvt. Youngblood



kitchen staff



Alfred Aldridge
Robert Andreasen
Blair Andersen
Bryan Anderson
William Anthony



Donald Aubry
Norman Ballentine
Roger Barker
James Bartlebaugh
Michael Beckham





Dennis Bergstrom
Charles Bernard
Michael Blancarte
Dennis Bindesen
Richard Booker



Mick Bosustow
Kenneth Braune, Jr.
Scott Burchill
Morton Campbell, Jr.
James Cardwell



Paul Carlson
Rickey Carter
Tom Clark
Dwight Cole
Ronald Cole



Benjamin Colwell
Robert Comini
Prentice Cook
Clarence Cooper
John Crowder



Richard Ehlers
Erroll Ferguson
Gary Fernandez
Anthony Ferrucci
Jerry Fires

David Fridleifson
Charles Gale
Roger Garrett
Stuart Gaylord
Joseph Gilbert



James Glynn, III
Fred Gould, Jr.
Michael Groman
Freddy Groves
John Hanrahan



Dennis Hatfield
Raymond Hayashida
Daniel Heikka
David Hendry
Virgil Hereford



William Heter
Kenneth Hirabayashi
Raymond Hill
Merritt Hinshaw, Jr.
Alvin Hite



Roy Hocknell
Robert Hodges
Richard Holdway
Ronald Holz
James Houseman





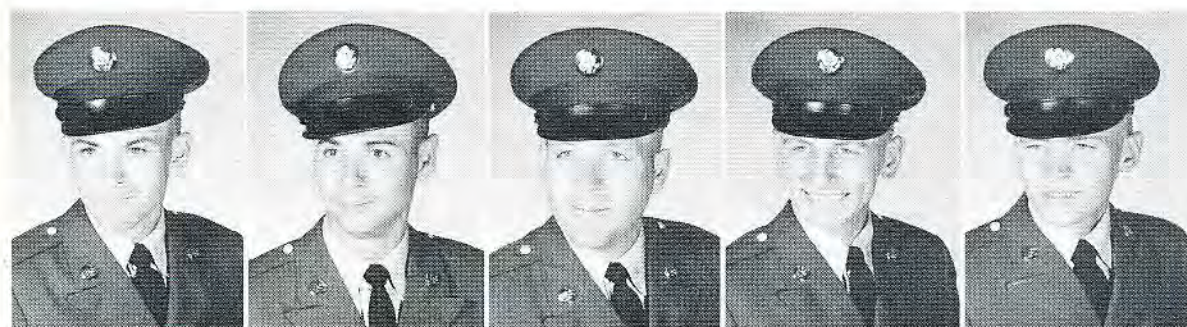
Joseph Howell
Glen Hudson
Robert Huntsberry
Robert Ith
Albert Jackson



Bernard Jacobs
L. David Jacobs
William Jacobs
Raul Jara
George Jones, Jr.



Kendall Jones
Michael Jones
Barry Johnson
Theo Johnson
Michael Johnson



Garry Jorgensen
Nick Katsanevas
Larry Kellar
David Kelly
Jerry Kelly

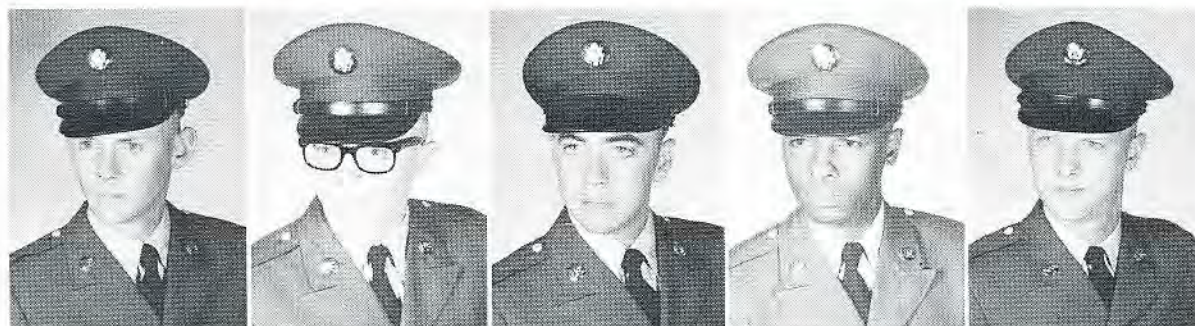


Thomas Kennedy
Frank Key
John Kriby
Wayne Kirtley
William Kliewer

Ronald Kohlmeier
 Richard Kraber
 John Langley
 Thomas Larkin
 Delon Larsen



Michael Lasher
 Louis Laturner
 Patricio Leclerc
 Seab Lee
 Brian Lewis



Jerry Linsner
 Jon Longworth
 Darby Lucas
 Jerry Lyman
 Harold Lynch

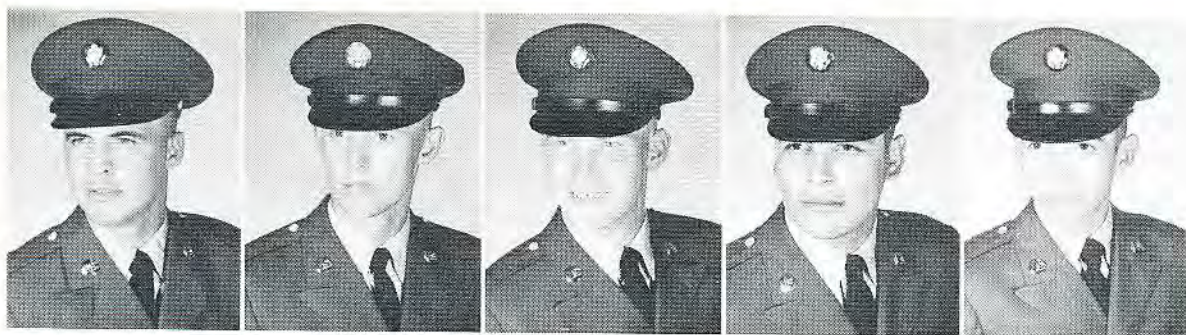


Gary Madrid
 John Martin
 Joseph Martinez
 John Massey
 T. Matthewson, Jr.

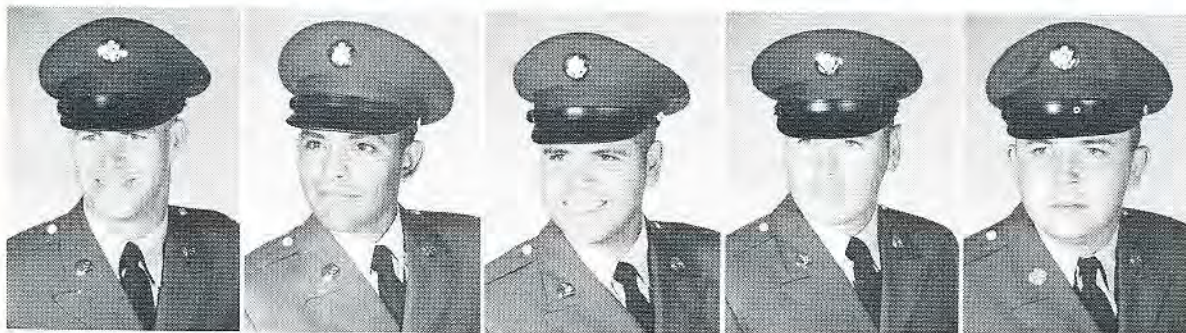


Leonard McConkey
 Richard McDonald
 Donald McVey
 Diomedes Mercado
 Bruce Millar





James Miller
Michael Mitchell
Erich Mitsch
Eloy Molina
Andres Montelongo



Ronnie Moore
Martin Morales
Robert Morales
Raymond Moreno
Herbert Morey, Jr.



Paul Mullis
James Myers
Joseph Myers, Jr.
Stephen Nabaum
Larry Nakashima



Jackie Neely
James Nelson
Kenneth Harry Nelson
Kenneth L. Nelson
Jerome Nichols



Max Nielsen
Ronald Norton
Frank Ochoa
Gary Ogle
Alfred Olson

Robert Olson
Dale Omerson
Dennis Pagenkopp
John Panner
Frank Parra



Richard Parrish
Douglas Peal
Daniel Pearson
Pedro Perez
Jan Peterson



David Phillips
Robert Pond
Robert Portman
Ronald Rasmussen
Usama Rassam



Harry Raymos
Larry Raymos
Brent Rice
Derrel Rice
Gerald Ring



Guadalupe Rivera
Rafael Rivera
Jesse Roane
Gary Robinson
Angelo Ross, Jr.





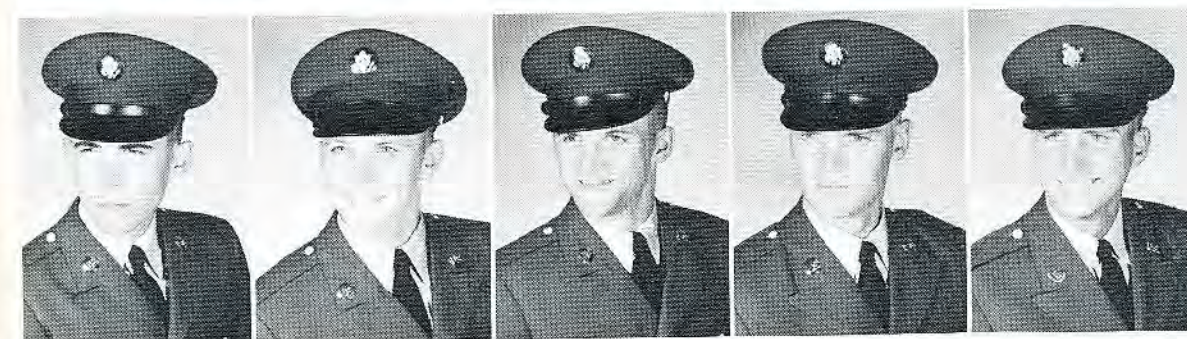
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Donald Schatz



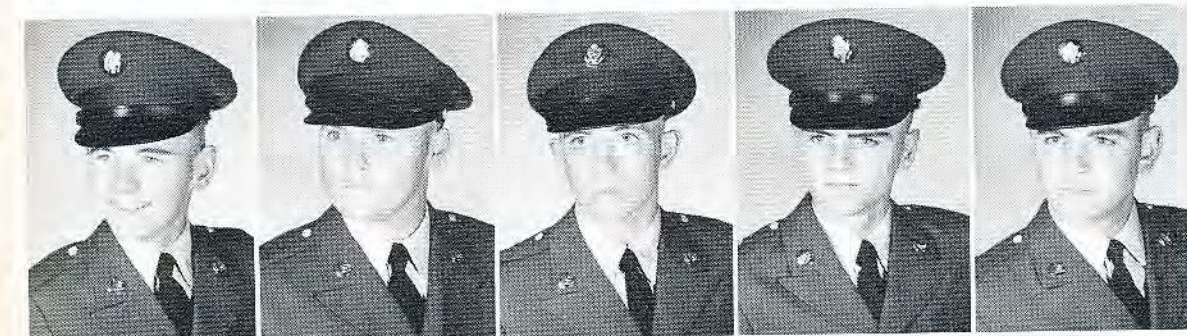
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Alois Schubert, Jr.
Carlos Schulz
Heinz Schulz



John Schwab
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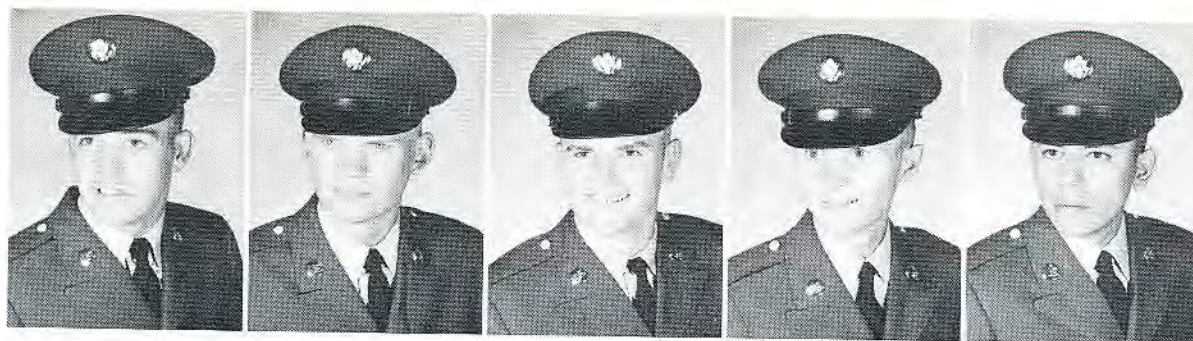


David Simmons
Carlo Smith
William Smythe, II
Dale Steadman
Lawrence Steen



Jack Stoddard, Jr.
Raymond Sweeney
Ronald Swenson
William Taylor
Ronald Tegland

Bobby Thomas
 Larren Thomas
 Ralph Thompson, Jr.
 Frank Thrall
 Rudolph Turnamar



Abel Trujillo
 Carl Turner
 Roy Turner, Jr.
 Ronald Tuscany
 Roberto Ulloa



Richard Uphaus
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 Terrence Van Oss
 Henry Velasquez
 Alfonso Villanveva

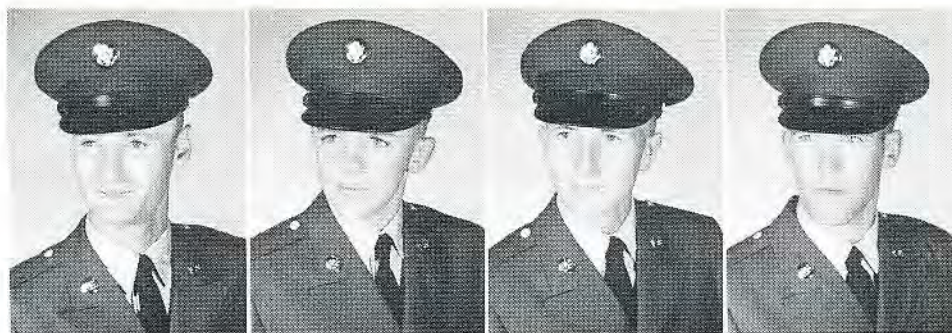


Howard Walker
 Louis Watson
 Thomas Weinerth, Jr.
 Frank Wheat
 Alfred Wiediger



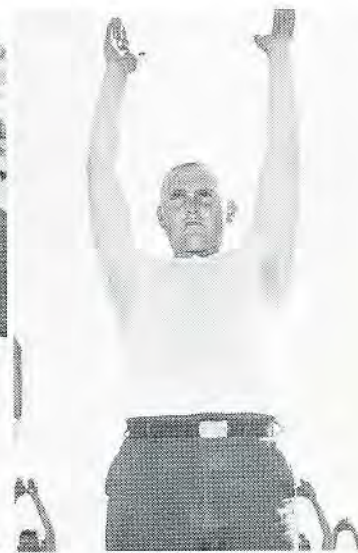
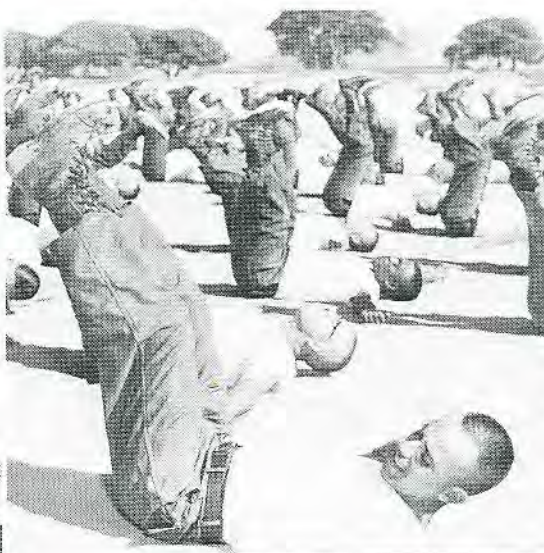
Robert Wilgus
 Donald Williams
 John Wilson
 Paul Wolf
 Merlyn Woods





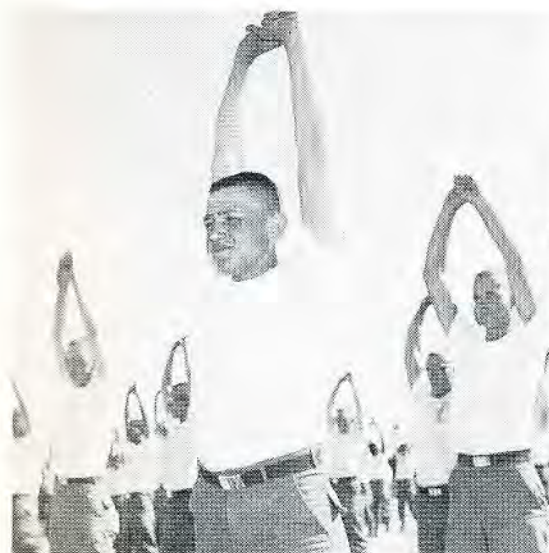
Jack Yarbrough
Laurence Yaste, Jr.
Marty Yeager
Stephen Yung

p. t.





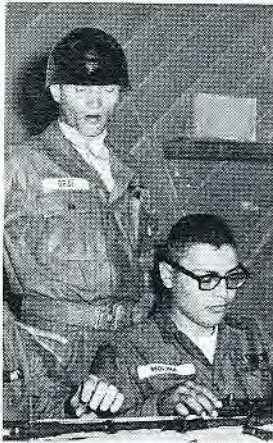
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first aid





m-14 instructions





trainfire





trainfire





first aid





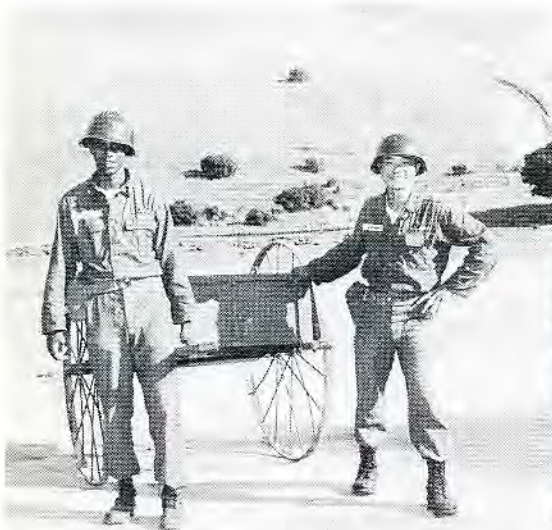
hand grenades





open house





close combat





close combat





field chow





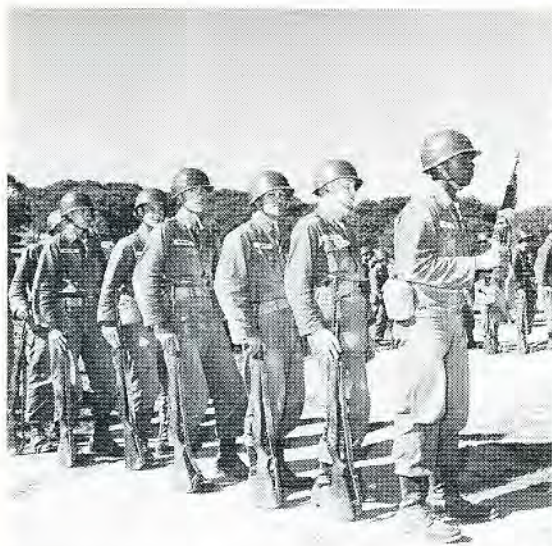
hand to hand combat





hand to hand combat





individual tactical training



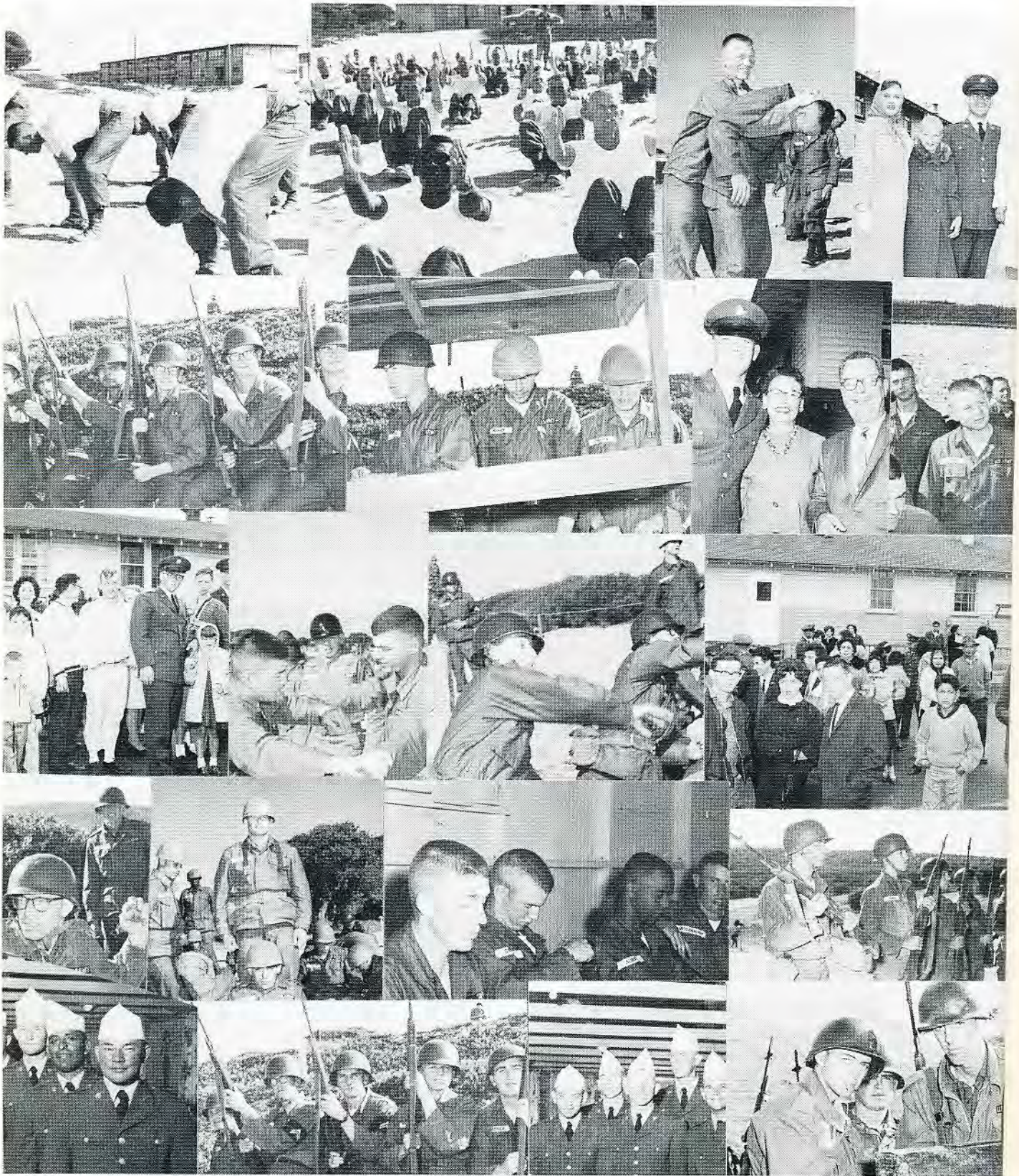


hand grenades





our training through the eyes of the camera



history of fort ord (contd.)

By the end of 1941 more than \$13,000,000 had been spent and the main garrison served as training grounds and staging areas for myriads of American troops who were to find their way to Africa, Europe and the Pacific.

It was at Fort Ord that these men prepared to hit the beaches. It was here they practiced jungle warfare, hand-to-hand combat, and most of the same tactics that present-day soldiers stationed here experience.

Among some of those units that were stationed here was the 3rd Division that hit Anzio and then went tearing through Southern France. This also was the home of the 27th and 43rd Divisions, each of which fought and won many battles in the Pacific. At one time more than 50,000 troops were stationed at Fort Ord.

Following the close of World War II, activity here was at a slower pace, centering around the Infantry training mission of the 4th Replacement Center. This was the framework for the re-activation of the 4th Infantry Division which assumed the role of training soldiers for the Korean conflict.

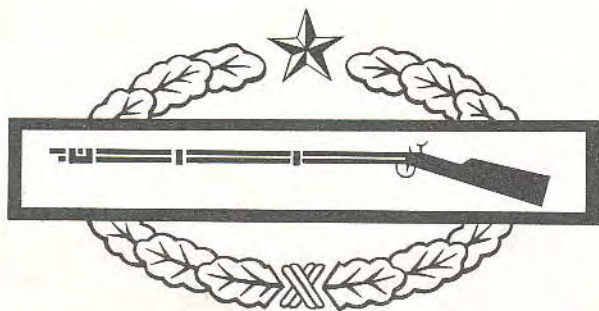
In September, 1950, the 4th Division was replaced by the 6th Division and the latter continued the mission of training troops. The 6th remained until the arrival in January, 1957, of the 5th Division from Germany. With the inactivation of the 5th in June, 1957, Fort Ord again was designated an Infantry training center.

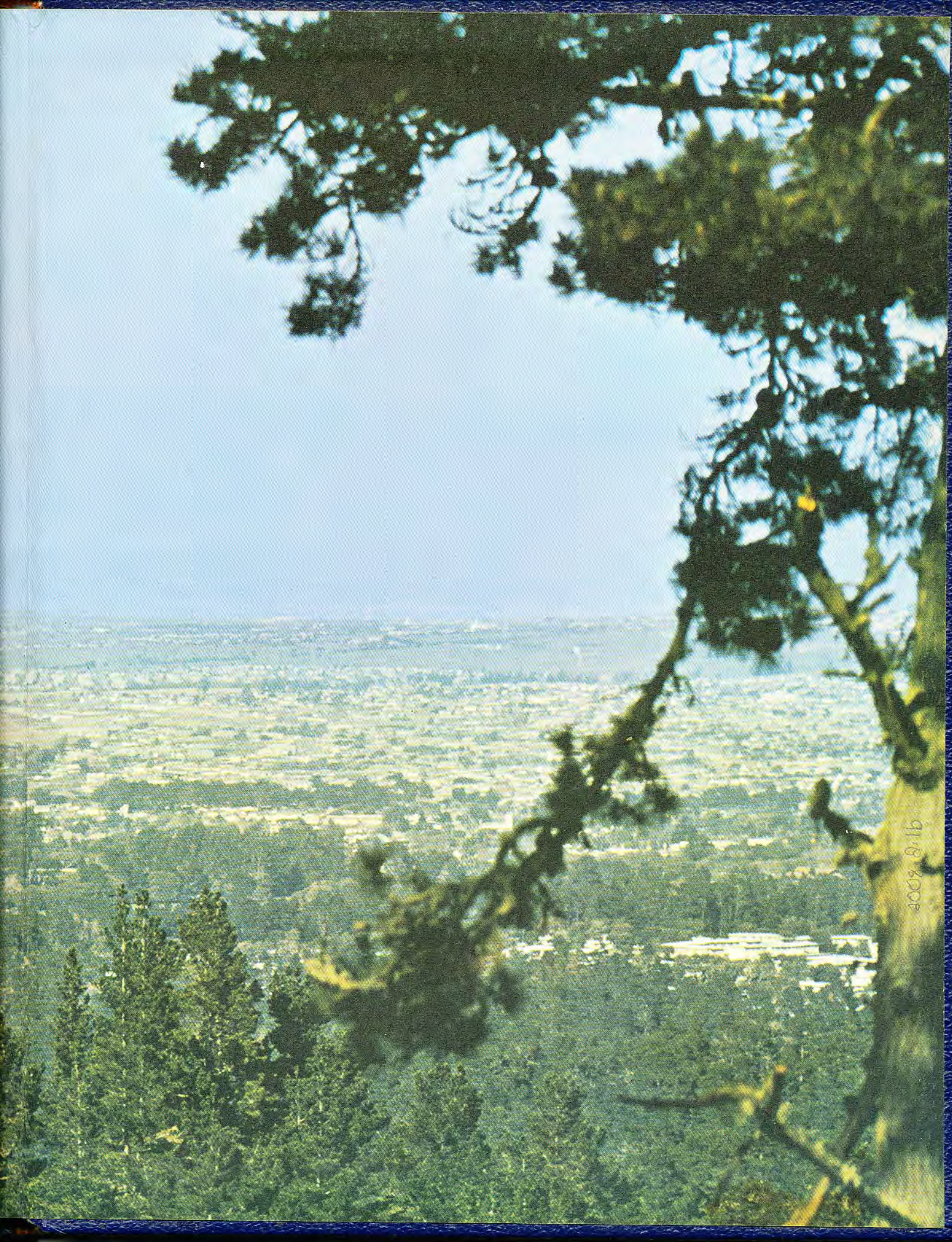
Fort Ord was named a permanent Army post in 1940. Its westerly border is the Pacific Ocean's Monterey Bay. It is only a few minutes from historically rich Monterey Peninsula, as well as from Salinas, the hub of one of the nation's most productive agricultural valleys. San Francisco is 120 miles to the north, while Los Angeles lies 340 miles south.

Ultimately, according to the post's master plan, the entire garrison will be composed of the permanent-type, concrete barracks in which many troops are now quartered. There also will be additional permanent administrative, supply and recreational buildings.

The Spanish Conquistadors and the Indians who roamed these hills when Commodore Drake sailed into the Bay more than a hundred years ago would have shaken their heads in disbelief and wonderment if they could have visualized this area as one of the most important Army posts in America.







91.8.16